

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3330.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1891.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.
October 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1891.
Principal Vocalists.—Madame ALBANI, Miss ANNA WILLIAMS,
Mrs. BREWSTER, Miss MACINTYRE, Miss HILDA WILSON, Madame
HOPE GLENN, Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. IVER MCKAY, Mr. SAINT-
LÉY, Mr. WATKIN MILLS, Mr. BREWSTER, and Mr. HENSCHER.
Solo Violin.—Dr. JOACHIM.
TUESDAY MORNING.—Elijah.
TUESDAY EVENING.
Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's 'Veni Creator Spiritus,'
(Composed expressly for this Festival).
Beethoven's Violin Concerto (Dr. JOACHIM);
Sternadai's Overture, 'Naxos';
Brahms's Third Symphony.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Bach's 'St. Matthew Passion Music.'
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
NEW DRAMATIC ORATORIO, 'EDEN'
(Composed by Prof. Stanford expressly for this Festival).
THURSDAY MORNING.—Messiah.
THURSDAY EVENING.
Dr. Hubert Parry's 'Dietrich of Bern,' Schubert's 'Offertorium';
Mozart's 'Ave Verum'; Dr. Joachim's Hungarian Concerto; Schu-
mann's Fantasia (Dr. JOACHIM); Cherubini's 'Anacreon' Overture;
Weber's Euryanthe Overture; and Wagner's Selections.

FRIDAY MORNING.
New Requiem (composed by Dr. Antonin Dvorak expressly for this
Festival); Wagner's 'Parsifal' Vorspiel; Beethoven's Seventh
Symphony.
FRIDAY EVENING.—Berlioz's 'Faust.'
Conductor.—Dr. HANS RICHTER.

SEMIAL TICKETS.
A set of Tickets at 8l. 6s. will be issued entitling the holders to one
admission to each of the eight performances. These tickets are trans-
ferable, and the holders will select their seats for the week by one ballot
in priority to the ordinary ballots for single tickets, if in the Side
Galleries or upon the Floor they will retain the seats so chosen for the
whole Festival, and if in the Great Gallery they will retain the same
relative position towards each other, being placed immediately behind
the Vice-Presidents, but being more or less forward in the Gallery, as
the number of Vice-Presidents may fluctuate for the particular perform-
ance.

The Five-Guinea or Rover's Tickets are now abolished.
RE-SEATING OF THE TOWN HALL.
By the liberality of a few friends of the General Hospital the whole of
the Hall, except a small portion under the Galleries, will be fitted with
stuffed Arm Chairs in lieu of the old benches, greatly increasing the
comfort of the audience.
Detailed Programmes are now ready.
ROBERT L. IMPEY, Secretary.

Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

RECITALS.—"A prince among elocutionists."
"In the front rank of living elocutionists."—*Peterborough Express*.
"Gave the recital in a masterly manner."—*Lincoln Gazette*. "He truly
possesses great histrionic powers. His return to the city will be hailed
with pleasure."—*York Daily Herald*. A highly talented elocutionist."
—*Cambridge Chronicle*. High-Class Recitals.—Address BARNUM BARNES, 40,
Elm-street, Rochdale. "Elocution for the Masses." 6d.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.—
The Editor of 'Academy Notes' will continue his PUBLIC
LECTURES in the Session 1891-2 (with Illustrations by Linelight), as
delivered at the London Institution, Royal Institution, Manchester, &c.
—For particulars address to 123, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S STUDIO.
The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING for the PRESS will
commence on MONDAY, September 14, with Technical Assistants.

SECRETARYSHIP TO AUTHOR or JOURNALIST,
or similar employment, WANTED. Shorthand and Type-writing.
Reader at British Museum.—R., 38, Museum-street, W.C.

OXFORD GRADUATE, Scholar of Corpus, Chan-
cellor's English Essayist, eight years' school experience and four
in business. DESIRES SECRETARYSHIP, or similar post.—Address
Box 762, Wilting's, 125, Strand, W.C.

OLDHAM LYCEUM.
The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the position of
SECRETARY. The Gentleman appointed must be energetic, of good
temper, and twenty-five to forty years of age.
A list of duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained on
application by letter, addressed to the Hon. Sec., Selection Committee,
Lyceum, Oldham.
Applications to be sent in not later than September 7th.

ADVERTISER, age 25, seeks Situation as
ASSISTANT REPORTER or SECRETARY. Nine years' ex-
perience of press-work. Good education; first-class certificates in logic
and psychology, and general knowledge of scientific subjects. Salary
to commence 3l. 3s. per week.—Address Box 1017, Self's Advertising
Office, London.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A Gentleman, with twenty
years' practical experience in all Departments of High-Class Pub-
lishing, at present manager of a City house, is open to SIMILAR
ENGAGEMENT, to commence business with capital, or to take
London branch.—Address A. B. C., 22, Lindore-road, New Wandsworth.

PARTNERSHIP.—A SLEEPING PARTNER-
SHIP is offered in a well-established LONDON PUBLISHING
BUSINESS, 5,000l. required for the purpose of paying out retiring
Partner. Five per cent. and half share of profits. Ample security.—
Apply to Mr. A. M. BOUGH, 1, Paternoster-row.

FACTS HUNTED UP, Registers Searched, Wills
Found, Pedigrees Traced, in the British Museum, Record Office,
and Local Registries. Books and Papers Copied and Translated in any
Language from Manuscript or Type.—PACOCK & PACOCK, Antiquarian
Genealogists, 41, Wynd-street, W.C.

WANTED, Young JOURNALIST, with small
capital, who can undertake Editorial Work.—Address I. R.,
care of Brown, Gould & Co., 54, New Oxford-street, W.C.

A YOUNG MAN, willing to invest Two Hundred
Pounds, seeks EMPLOYMENT in a Publisher's, Bookseller's, or
Library Business.—Address A. Y., 536, Deacon's Advertising Offices, 154,
Leadenhall-street.

HEAD-MASTERSHIP.

ROYAL INSTITUTION SCHOOL, LIVERPOOL.
REVISED NOTICE.—The Committee will proceed in SEPTEMBER
NEXT to fill the above VACANCY (caused by the appointment of Mr.
R. H. Culley to the Head-Mastership of Monmouth School). Salary 400l.
per annum, with a capitation fee of 2l. a boy. No house.—Applications
and testimonials should be sent, if possible, not later than 1st September,
to the SECRETARY, who will supply necessary information.

REQUIRED, A FOURTH MASTER for the
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MARYBOROUGH, QUEENSLAND. Age
about 27 years. Must be a Graduate of a University (London preferred),
with at least three years' experience as a Teacher in a Public School.
His duties will be to teach the Junior Classes in all English subjects,
Latin, French, or German, Mathematics, and Shorthand (Pitman's). A
knowledge of Drawing would be a recommendation. He must have a
good presence, power of discipline, and sound health, and should be
fond of, and willing to join in, the field sports and games of the pupils.
Salary 500l. with residence, but not board, to commence from the date of
entering upon School duties at Maryborough. Two years' fixed engage-
ment.
Preference will be given to a member of the Church of England. The
selected Candidate will require to leave England not later than the first
week in December next.—Applications, with testimonials (copies only),
to be sent by post to S., care of James McEwan & Co. Ltd., 27, Lombard-
street, London, E.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The CHAIR of GREEK is now VACANT through the election of
Professor Roberts as Principal of the University College, Aberystwyth.
The Council will proceed to the APPOINTMENT of the new PRO-
FESSOR in SEPTEMBER NEXT. The stipend of the Professor will be
350l. per annum.—Applications, together with testimonials and
references, should be forwarded before TUESDAY, September 23, 1891.
For further information apply to
Cardiff, August 14th, 1891. IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a PROFESSOR of MINING. The
stipend of the Professor will be 350l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
TUESDAY, September 15th, 1891. For further information apply to
Cardiff, August 12th, 1891. IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in GEOLOGY. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
TUESDAY, September 15th, 1891. For further information apply to
Cardiff, August 12th, 1891. IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in CHEMISTRY. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in METALLURGY. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
TUESDAY, September 15th, 1891. For further information apply to
Cardiff, August 12th, 1891. IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in PHYSICS. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
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The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in AGRICULTURE. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
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The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in BOTANY. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
TUESDAY, September 15th, 1891. For further information apply to
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in ZOOLOGY. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in ANATOMY. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
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The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in SURGERY. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
shire is prepared to APPOINT a LECTURER in DENTISTRY. The
stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.
The Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouth-
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stipend of the Lecturer will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together
with testimonials and references, should be forwarded on or before
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Cardiff, August 12th, 1891. IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

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Cardiff, August 12th, 1891. IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on
SATURDAY at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY.
Professor W. F. R. WELDON, M.A. F.R.S., will deliver during the
 ensuing Session a COURSE of LECTURES on the DECAPOD CRUS-
TACEA, intended specially for Senior Students who intend to pursue
 original investigations in Zoology. The Lectures will be given twice
 weekly, commencing Saturday, October 17th, at 10 a.m.
 The General Course of Lectures on Zoology, suitable for Students
 preparing for the various Examinations of the University of London,
 commences MONDAY, October 5th, at 4 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, West Kensington.—An
 EXAMINATION for filling up about Fourteen Vacancies on the
 FOUNDATION will be held on SEPTEMBER 24th.—For information
 apply to the Bursar, St. Paul's School, West Kensington, W.

THE CAMBRIDGE TRAINING COLLEGE for WOMEN TEACHERS.

Principal—Miss E. P. HUGHES, late of Newnham College.
Vice-Principal—Miss S. WOOD, B.Sc.
Lecturer—Miss SKEAT, late of Newnham College.
Students are admitted in January and September.
Full particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL.

GERMANY.—CLERGYMAN'S WIFE, residing in
 best part of Cologne to educate her Daughters, wishes a FEW
 YOUNG LADY BOARDERS. English home comforts. Superior edu-
 cation. Advantages: good Conservatorium; terms moderate. Recort
 September.—Apply Miss FRENCH SCHMIDT, Swindon.

ANGLO-FOREIGN COMMERCIAL and TECH-
 NICAL COLLEGE, connected with Royal Athénée, Liège. Director,
 H. WAYMOUTH, Ph.D. Laboratories and Ateliers available.
 French the School language, but English management and games.
 Inclusive terms.—Prospectuses apply DIRECTOR.

SWITZERLAND.—ONE or TWO LADIES de-
 siring to study FRENCH, PAINTING, or MUSIC can be
 received "en Pension" in the comfortable HOME of a well-known
 FRENCH LADY ARTIST. English references.—Mlle. LAZIER, 8,
 Rue St. Léger, Geneva.

CRYSTAL PALACE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The SCHOOL of ART, SCIENCE, and LITERATURE, LADIES'
 DIVISION.—THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 1891-92.
 OPENS ON OCTOBER 1st.
 Education of the highest class for Ladies, by Tutorial Instruction,
 Private Lessons, and University Lectures and Classes, the Art and
 Scientific Collections of the Crystal Palace being utilized for Practical
 Education by distinguished Instructors. A Junior Division. Particulars
 in the Library, next Rysantine Court, Crystal Palace.
 F. R. H. S. S., Superintendent Educational Department.

CRYSTAL PALACE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The SCHOOL of PRACTICAL ENGINEERING. The NEXT TERM
 OPENS ON SEPTEMBER 7th.
 1. Mechanical Course.
 2. Civil Engineering Section.
 3. Colonial Division. For Preliminary Practical Training of Young
 Men for Colonial Life.
 Electrical Engineering. Marine and Mining Divisions.
 Prospects of the undersigned, in the Library, next Rysantine Court,
 Crystal Palace.
 F. R. H. S. S., Superintendent Educational Department.

HIGH SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

Governing Body.
The GOVERNORS of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME ENDOWED
 SCHOOLS.

Head Master.
G. W. RUNDALL, M.A. (late Scholar of New College, Oxford, and for
 14 years Assistant Master at Marlborough College).

A First Grade School. All the usual subjects taught, but special
 attention given to Mathematics and Science. An excellent Chemical
 Laboratory. During the past year Five Open Scholarships gained at
 Oxford and Cambridge (3 for Science, 1 for Mathematics, 1 for Classics).
 Workshops for Technical Instruction in Carpentry and Iron Fitting.
 Open Scholarships tenable in School. Also close Scholarships.

Present numbers over 160, 50 of whom are Boarders.
 Head Master receives Boarders and Day Boarders. Also Three of the
 Assistant Masters.
 The School House and Dormitories on a high and healthy site.
 School Close, &c., about 7 acres, with good Cricket Ground.

3 hours from London, on direct route to Manchester.
 1 1/2 hours from Manchester, Birmingham, and Derby.
 The present Head Master has had long experience at Marlborough in
 preparing for the Army.

Fees per Term.—
 Tuition Fee, 4l. 10s.; Boarding Entire, 16l. 12s. 6d.; Weekly Board,
 15l.; Day Boarding, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.
 The Terms for Boarders, inclusive of all extras, are under 72l.
 For further information apply to HEAD MASTER.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will COMMENCE on
 OCTOBER 1. Introductory Lecture at 4 p.m. by Professor VICTOR
 HORSLEY, M.B. B.S. F.R.S., Assistant Surgeon to University College
 Hospital.

The Examinations for the Entrance Exhibitions will commence on
 September 23. Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes the value of
 500l. are awarded annually. In University College Hospital about
 3,000 In-Patients and 35,000 Out-Patients are treated during the year.
 Thirty-six appointments, eighteen being resident, as House Surgeon,
 House Physician, Obstetric Assistant, &c., are filled up by competition
 during the year, and these, as well as all Clerks and Dressers, are
 open to Students of the Hospital without extra fee.

Prospectuses, with full information as to Classes, Prizes, &c., may be
 obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C.
 R. A. SCHAFFR, F.R.S., Dean.
 J. M. HORSBUGH, M.A., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The College adjoins Somerset House, and is close to the Temple Station of the District Railway. There is an entrance from the Thames Embankment. The College provides the usual education of a University for young men in Theology, Literature (Ancient and Modern), Science, Engineering, Electricity, and Medicine. It has also a School of Fine Art, and a Department for the preparation of Candidates for the Civil Service. The instruction in the College is adapted for Students above the age of sixteen.

A branch of the College is established at Kensington for the Higher Education of Ladies. Occasional Students can attend Lectures on any particular subject, and there are Evening Classes for Students who are engaged during the day.

The several DEPARTMENTS will REOPEN:—
Department of Theology, Department of General Literature, Department of Science, Department of Engineering.—On Thursday, October 1, but New Students admitted on the preceding Tuesday.
Department of Medicine.—Thursday, October 1.
Department of Evening Classes.—Monday, October 5.
Department of the School.—Wednesday, September 23. New Pupils admitted on Tuesday, September 22.

The Prospectus of any Department may be obtained by application to the Office, or by letter addressed to

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will begin on THURSDAY, October 1st, 1891. Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the College Regulations.

For further particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC CLASS.

Systematic Courses of Lectures and Laboratory Work in the subjects of the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate B.Sc. Examinations of the University of London will commence on October 1st, and continue till July 1892.

Fees for the whole course, 18s. 18s., or 16s. 16s. to Students of the Hospital; or 5s. 5s. each for single subjects.

There is a Special Class for the January Examination.

For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS and ONE EXHIBITION, respectively worth 150l., 65l., 65l., 50l., and 20l. each, tenable for One Year, will be COMPLETED FOR IN SEPTEMBER, 1891, viz. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of 65l. will be awarded to the best Candidate (if of sufficient merit) in Physics and Chemistry. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of 65l. will be awarded to the best Candidate (if of sufficient merit) in Biology and Physiology.

Candidates for these Scholarships must be under Twenty-five Years of age, and must not have entered to the Medical and Surgical Practice of any London Medical School.

ONE JUNIOR OPEN SCHOLARSHIP IN SCIENCE, value 150l., and ONE PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION, value 50l., will be awarded to the best Candidates under Twenty Years of age (if of sufficient merit) in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Biology. The questions for the Scholarship of 150l. will be of about the range required for Honours in the London University Preliminary Scientific Examination, and those for the Preliminary Scientific Exhibition will be of about the range of the past questions in that Examination. The J.E.A. PRELIMINARY EXHIBITION, value 50l., will be completed for at the same time. The subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages—Greek, French, and German.

The Classical Subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1891.

The successful candidates in all these Scholarships will be required to enter to the full course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination. The Examination for these Scholarships will be held on September 23, 1891.

For particular application may be made, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Albert Embankment, London, S.E.

The WINTER SESSION of 1891-92 will OPEN on THURSDAY, October 1st, when the Prizes will be distributed at 3 p.m. by Sir G. M. HUMPHREY, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.

Two Entrance Science Scholarships of 125 guineas and 60l. respectively, open to all First-Year Students, will be offered for Competition. The EXAMINATION will be held on SEPTEMBER 26th, 28th, and 29th, and the Subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Physiology, Botany, or Zoology, at the option of the Candidates.

Scholarships and Money Prizes of considerable value are awarded at the Sessional Examinations, as also several Medals.

Special Classes are held throughout the year for the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.

All Hospital Appointments are Open to Students without charge.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

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LITERATURE

Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Cardiff, August 19th, 1891. By William Huggins, D.C.L., F.R.S., President.

DR. HUGGINS begins a most interesting presidential address by remarking that since Sir George Airy (who received hearty congratulations on the completion of his ninetyeth year last month) occupied the chair of the Association at Ipswich just forty years ago, sciences other than astronomy have been represented (with the one exception of the late Lord Wrottesley in 1860) by the distinguished men selected in succession as its presidents. On the present occasion the field was peculiarly open to Dr. Huggins to give an account of the latest developments of that new branch of astronomical research and discovery with which his own name will ever be closely connected, and which was only in the throes of birth when the last specially astronomical address (we say "specially," because it was formerly the custom for the president to include the circle of the sciences in his view, whilst devoting special attention to his own branch) was delivered. To use his own words:—

"The very remarkable discoveries in our knowledge of the heavens which have taken place during this period of thirty years..... have become possible by the introduction since 1860 into the observatory of the spectroscope and the modern photographic plate."

Spectroscopic analysis, which has created, so to speak, a chemistry of the heavenly bodies and of the whole visible universe, and enabled us not only to study the physical constitution of the stars and what were once thought to be the far more distant nebulae, but to speculate intelligently on the cosmogony of worlds and gain a sort of insight into the wondrous laboratory of creation, was called into existence by the solar spectrum investigations of Kirchhoff and Bunsen at Heidelberg in 1859. Vast, indeed, has been the harvest gathered in since then; "spectroscopic astronomy has become a distinct and acknowledged branch of the science, possessing a large literature of its own, and observatories specially devoted to it." With the carefulness and exactness which should distinguish the scientific mind in any of its

departments, Dr. Huggins has undertaken in his address to deal only with the more important problems of the subject, giving a prominent place, in accordance with the traditions of the chair, to the work of the last year or two.

In all scientific progress a most important and primary consideration is that of improvement in the instruments and methods of observation. Hence Dr. Huggins devotes the first place to this, describing the advances recently effected in the spectroscope itself, both by Lord Rayleigh by his discussion of the theory of the instrument, and by Prof. Rowland in the construction of concave gratings. The resolving power of the prismatic spectroscope is proportional to the length of path in the dispersive medium; the resolving power of a grating depends upon the total number of lines upon its surface and the order of spectrum in use, about one thousand lines being necessary to resolve the sodium lines in the first spectrum. In comparing different series of observations it is often requisite to state the degree of efficiency of the spectroscope employed, and Prof. Schuster has suggested the use of a unit of purity as well as of resolving power, for the full resolving power of a spectroscope is realized in practice only when a sufficiently narrow slit is used. Lord Rayleigh has pointed out a further limitation due to the want of perfect action of the human eye when its whole aperture is used, so that the full resolving power of a spectroscope can only be realized if the emergent beam is not larger than about one-third of the opening of the pupil. Ångström's map of the solar spectrum is still used as a standard of reference; but it has been necessary to apply a table of corrections to his numbers on account of an error in a standard metre used by him. This has been applied in the tables of wave-lengths of terrestrial spectra collected and revised by a committee of the British Association. Dr. Huggins thinks that Rowland's photographic map of the solar spectrum and his scale based on the determinations of absolute wave-lengths by Pierce and Bell, or the Potsdam scale (which differs very slightly from Rowland's) based on original determinations by Müller and Kempf, will before long, be exclusively adopted in preference to Ångström's. It is to Rowland's introduction of concave gratings and of his method for their use that the great accuracy of his photographic map is due. He has thus been enabled to include in it the whole visible solar spectrum, as well as the ultra-violet portion so far as it can get through our atmosphere. Very interesting researches have been made in the past year with the special object of distinguishing the lines which are due to the earth's atmosphere from those which are truly solar. The most noteworthy of these is that of M. Thollon, which, owing to his lamented death just before its completion, has assumed the character of a memorial of that great spectroscopist. Other investigations by M. Janssen and by Knut Ångström are alluded to.

The address passes on to results obtained by the spectroscopic examination of the heavenly bodies, especially in recent times. Stellar spectroscopy was, to a great extent, initiated by Dr. Huggins himself, who

brought before the Association a paper on the subject in the year 1866. He remarks that in the case of such a star as Capella, which has a spectrum almost identical with that of the sun, it is natural to conclude that it is composed of matter similar in constitution to that of our luminary; also that its temperature is high and not very different from the solar temperature. But in the cases of other stars and of the nebulae which have spectra of types different from that of the sun, the task of analysis becomes one of great difficulty, and much laboratory study is necessary to obtain the means of interpreting the indications of the spectroscope as to the chemical nature, the density and pressure, and the temperature of the celestial masses. But here again very great caution is requisite in making deductions, by the aid of laboratory experiments, with regard to the temperature of the heavenly bodies from their radiation, especially as it is reasonable to suppose that in them the luminosity is not ordinarily associated with chemical changes or with electrical discharges, but is due to a simple glowing from the ultimate conversion into molecular motion of the gravitational energy of shrinkage. Much has, indeed, been done, but much more remains to do; and, in fact, in Dr. Huggins's opinion we are now

"in a time of transition when the earlier and in the nature of things the less precise observations are giving place to work of an order of accuracy much greater than was formerly considered attainable with objects of such small brightness as the stars."

The aurora borealis gives a spectrum of a most remarkable character, which has not yet been satisfactorily interpreted. An attempt to account for it on the theory that the aurora is a phenomenon produced by the dust of meteors and falling stars has been shown to be a failure by the experiments of Prof. Liveing and Prof. Dewar; and Prof. Schuster has suggested that the principal line in the auroral spectrum may be due to some very light gas which is present in too small a proportion to be detected by chemical analysis or even by the spectroscope in the presence of the other gases near the earth, but which at the height of the auroral discharges is in a sufficiently greater relative proportion to give a spectrum.

In the spectra of comets the spectroscope has shown the presence of carbon, presumably in combination with hydrogen, and also sometimes with nitrogen; and in the cases of comets approaching very near the sun, the lines of sodium and other lines which have been supposed to belong to iron. Although the close connexion between the orbits of certain comets and meteoric streams points to a probable identity of cometary matter with that of meteorites (with which the spectroscopic evidence agrees), Dr. Huggins considers that it would be unwise as yet to attempt to define too precisely the exact condition of the matter which forms the nucleus of a comet.

"In any case the part of the light of the comet which is not reflected solar light can scarcely be attributed to a high temperature produced by the clashing of separate meteoric stones set up within the nucleus by the sun's disturbing force. We must look rather to disruptive electric discharges produced probably by processes of evaporation due to increased

solar heat, which would be amply sufficient to set free portions of the occluded gases into the vacuum of space."

He adds the suggestion that these discharges are assisted, and indeed possibly increased, by the recently discovered action of the ultra-violet part of the sun's light.

Dr. Huggins next turns to the advances recently made in our knowledge of the constitution of the sun by observations of the solar spectrum, especially those at the Johns Hopkins University, by means of photography and concave gratings, indirectly comparing the spectrum, under great resolving power, with the spectra of the terrestrial elements. Prof. Rowland has ascertained the presence of at least thirty-six of these in the solar spectrum. Fifteen elements, including nitrogen as it shows itself under an electric discharge in a vacuum tube, have not been found; but this may be due to the paucity of their strong lines, and is no proof that they are really absent from the sun. Some ten other elements, inclusive of oxygen, have not yet been compared with the sun's spectrum. The general conclusion is that, if the whole earth were heated to the temperature of the sun, its spectrum would closely resemble the solar spectrum. Prof. Rowland looks to the solar lines which are unaccounted for as affording a means of discovering such unknown terrestrial elements as still lurk in rare minerals and earths, by comparing their spectra directly with that of the sun. Dr. Huggins remarks that as our knowledge of the spectrum of hydrogen in its complete form came to us from the stars, it is probably now from the sun that chemistry is about to be enriched by the discovery of new elements. He next touches on the solar corona, which he believes to be a phenomenon essentially similar in the nature of its formation to the tails of comets, and probably consisting for the most part of matter going from the sun under the action of a force, possibly electrical, which varies as the surface, and can therefore, in the case of highly attenuated matter, easily overcome the force of gravity, even near the sun. Though many of the coronal particles may return to the sun, those which form the long rays or streamers do not, but separate, and soon become too diffused to be any longer visible. It is not unlikely that they furnish the matter of the zodiacal light, which has otherwise not received a satisfactory explanation. All this is in accordance with the results obtained in recent eclipses. Prof. Schuster takes a similar view, and also suggests that there may be a direct electric connexion between the sun and the planets. Prof. Bigelow has lately made some interesting investigations on the coronal forms by the theory of spherical harmonics; but photographs on a larger scale will be desirable for the full development of the conclusions which may follow from the study of the curved forms of the coronal structure. Little is yet known of the physical and chemical nature of the substance of the corona. It can only in small part, as Prof. Schuster has shown from eclipses, be due to solar light scattered by small particles. The green coronal line has no known representative in terrestrial substances, nor has he been able to recognize any of our elements in the other lines of the corona.

We cannot make any lengthy reference to Dr. Huggins's remarks on the different types of stellar spectra. This is closely connected with evolutionary theories of the cosmogony of the stars. An order of progress has been suggested, which is based upon the hypothesis (treated at great length in a work recently reviewed in the *Athenæum*) that the nebulae and stars consist of colliding meteoric stones in different stages of condensation. A view has also lately been put forward that the diversified spectra of the stars do not represent the stages of an evolutionary progress, but are due for the most part to differences of original constitution. To discuss fully the various views on this subject was impossible in the limits of the address. Dr. Huggins contents himself, therefore, by briefly and with reserve setting forth the considerations regarded by him as in favour of the evolutionary order in which he arranged the stars from their photographic spectra in 1879, and which is essentially the same as Vogel proposed in his classification of the stars in 1874. The white stars, which are the most numerous, are taken to represent the early and most persistent stage of stellar life; the solar condition that of full maturity and of commencing age; whilst in the orange and red stars with banded spectra we see the setting in and advance of old age. (In this connexion it may be well to remark that the statement, still met with in some astronomical books, that Sirius, now a white star, was formerly red, is probably founded on mistake.) The sun and stars are regarded generally as consisting of glowing vapours surrounded by a photosphere where condensation is taking place, the temperature of the photospheric layer from which the greater part of the radiation comes being constantly renewed from the hotter matter within. The diversities among the white stars are nearly as numerous as the individuals of the class. That these stars are associated with nebular matter in Orion, in the Pleiades, in the region of the Milky Way, and in other parts of the heavens, Dr. Huggins regards as falling in with the evolutionary view taken by him.

Notwithstanding the views of the elder Herschel on the nebulae, the knowledge of which he so greatly increased, what is known as the island theory of these remarkable objects (of which Halley was acquainted with only six, whilst more than as many thousands are now catalogued) long held sway. According to this they were looked upon as external galaxies at a higher order of distance than that of the stellar host. Mr. Herbert Spencer, however, in 1858 showed that the observations of nebulae up to that time were really in favour of an evolutionary progress. In 1864 Dr. Huggins first applied the spectroscope to their examination. "The bright lines which flashed upon the eye showed the source of light to be glowing gas, and so restored these bodies to what is in all probability their true place, as an early stage of sidereal life." By a process of reasoning different from that on which it was first founded, the nebular hypothesis of Laplace, as it is generally called, is by astronomical physicists considered really to represent broadly, notwithstanding some difficulties, the succession of

events through which the sun and planets have passed. According to Helmholtz, the sun's heat is maintained by the contraction of his mass at the rate of about 220 feet per annum. Special attention is called to a recent remarkable photograph by Mr. Roberts of the great nebula in Andromeda, doubtless a system very remote and of enormous magnitude. Its matter appears to be distributed, as in so many other nebulae, in rings or spiral streams, suggesting a stage in a succession of evolutionary events not inconsistent with that which the nebular hypothesis requires.

After a brief reference to the theory that the light of comets and of nebulae may be due to a succession of ignited flashes of gas from the encounters of meteoric stones (which, first suggested by Prof. Tait, was brought before the British Association by Sir William Thomson as president in 1871), Dr. Huggins devotes a few words to the far-reaching speculations on the causes of the apparently various ages of worlds beyond us, and the possible rejuvenescence of the heavens in a later (so to speak) heavenly-body generation, brought about, perhaps, by the collision of dark, not yet illuminated, suns. It must be borne in mind, he tells us, that in the part of the heavens within our ken the stars still in the early and middle stages of evolution exceed greatly in number those which appear to be in an advanced condition of condensation; indeed, we find some stars which may be regarded as not far advanced beyond the nebular condition. He also points out that "it may well be that, in the very early stages, condensing masses are subject to very different conditions, and that condensation may not always begin at one or two centres, but sometimes set in at a large number of points, and proceed in the different cases along very different lines of evolution."

Spectroscopy has not only opened up a totally new subject in the chemical analysis of the heavenly bodies, but has also given a great and unexpected power of advance along the lines of the older astronomy, and this has been amongst its latest achievements. The approximate measurement of the degrees of motion of approach or recess of some of the stars to or from the solar system by the positions of the lines in their spectra was, indeed, commenced so long ago as 1868 by Dr. Huggins himself, and afterwards taken up by Mr. Christie, now Astronomer Royal, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; but it has received its latest developments in accuracy of application within the last two years at Potsdam (photographically) and at the great Lick Observatory in California, where Mr. Keeler has obtained some magnificent results in the cases of nebulae as well as stars. One of the former is found to have an exceptional motion of nearly forty miles per second; whilst for the great nebula in Orion a motion of recession of about ten miles a second has been satisfactorily measured. Now this agrees very closely with what would appear to be due, in the reverse direction, to the drift of the solar system itself, so far as it has been possible to ascertain the probable velocity of the sun in space; whence it would seem to follow that this grand nebula, of vast extent and of extreme tenuity, is probably more nearly at rest, rela-

tively to the stars of our system, than any other celestial object with which we are acquainted.

The separating power of the spectroscope by the examination and measurement of its lines has, in addition to all this, not only furnished the means of discovering many new binary stars, but opened to us the knowledge of a new class of stellar systems in which the components are in some cases of nearly equal magnitude and in close proximity, and are revolving with velocities greatly exceeding the planetary velocities of our system. Double stars have been discovered the duplicity of which could never have been detected in any other way. As an instance we may mention β Aurigæ, which has been shown by the Harvard College photographs to consist of two components far too close to be separated by the eye aided by telescopic observation only. According to Vogel's later observations at Potsdam, each star has a velocity of nearly seventy miles a second, the distance between the stars being little more than seven and a half millions of miles, and the mass of the system (which is approaching us at the rate of about sixteen miles a second) 4.7 times that of the sun.

The closing part of this address is taken up with an account of recent advances in the art of astronomical photography, of the results obtained thereby, and of the great international scheme of a photographic chart of the heavens, the final arrangements for which have been made, so that the work will be in full operation before the end of the present year.

Dr. Huggins speaks of the shortness of the time at his disposal; we may also speak of the shortness of the space at ours, which obliges us now to bring to a close our brief abstract of one of the most interesting addresses ever given by a president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Besides the points dwelt upon so well, though all too briefly, he gives honourable mention to others which we are compelled to pass over. But the peroration must be given in his own words:—

"Since the time of Newton our knowledge of the phenomena of Nature has wonderfully increased, but man asks, perhaps more earnestly now than in his days, What is the ultimate reality behind the reality of the perceptions? Are they only the pebbles of the beach with which we have been playing? Does not the ocean of ultimate reality and truth lie beyond?"

The King's Book of Sports: a History of King James I. and King Charles I. as to the Use of Lawful Sports on Sundays. By L. A. Govett. (Stock.)

It is not possible to praise Mr. Govett's book. He has chosen an interesting subject, but instead of giving his readers a history has sent to the press what seem to be the highly miscellaneous contents of a notebook. The authorities he quotes are of all sorts—some trustworthy, some compilations on which it is not safe to rely. When he quotes authorities it is usually without volume or page—just the name of the author only. We should have thought that in these days, when all but the most careless have learnt that a book to be of service must be so put together that its statements may be tested, every one would have known that

references such as "Rushworth," "Nelson," "Strafford's Letters," and "Somers' Tracts" were quite useless. The only use Mr. Govett's book can ever be put to will be to serve as a quarry for more orderly writers, and this want of care as to authorities will make it of little value in that respect.

Mr. Govett rarely makes actual mistakes, though we feel in going over his pages that he has no deep acquaintance with the literature of the times of which he treats. Take, for instance, the following passage, which relates to one of the subjects he has dragged in to adorn his pages:—

"The rites connected with the appointment of the boy-bishop had in mediæval times been of a nature inexpressibly shocking to modern thought. The most favourable view of them shows us a gross parody of all the most sacred offices of the church, performed in the consecrated building itself, and that, too, by a troop of children."

Surely such language is much too strong. Of course the jocosé ceremonial of the "episcopus puerorum" was sometimes abused, and brought down upon the performers ecclesiastical censures; but it seems commonly to have been regarded as quite harmless. It would not, we apprehend, be difficult to prove that it was tacitly encouraged by bishops, cathedral chapters, abbots, priors, and ecclesiastics generally, who would not have been likely to permit the rites they held to be holy to be treated with contempt.

The forcing of the 'Book of Sports' on an unwilling people seems to us, who read the history of the seventeenth century by the light of events that were then in the future, little short of madness; but there is some excuse to be made for the two Stuart kings and their advisers. The Reformers had for the most part held rational notions as to the duty of observing Sunday, but as time went on the more ardent spirits had come to a very different conclusion. There were many reasons for the change. Firstly, it seemed a portion of the opposition to Popery. It was well known that the Roman Church permitted its adherents to amuse themselves when they had discharged their religious obligations. Then it was also a part of the Judaizing movement which set in late in the sixteenth century, and some of the effects of which we even yet witness. This tendency to over-strictness displayed itself more fully in the reformed churches. It was a new kind of ceremonialism which had replaced the pageantry of the old Church, yet it was by no means confined to the Protestants. Those who are acquainted with the now almost forgotten literature of Jansenism are aware that the same thoughts were struggling to find expression where Jansen's opinions were accepted, though there were many causes at work which hindered them from reaching the full development at which they arrived in England and Scotland. The latter country has been regarded as the stronghold of Sabbatarianism, because it lasted longer there, and also because the Church courts possessed greater power, and therefore we hear more about it. Strange things, however, may be found in our own literature which are complete parallels to what is recorded north of the Tweed. Mr. Govett has mentioned some

of these, which show how anxious our forefathers were to import miracle into the most ordinary concerns of life. A man plays at bowls on Sundays, and is in consequence killed by a blow from one of his own bowls. Another unfortunate is let down into a well for the purpose of cleaning it out before the Whitsun ale was brewed; the rope broke, and he fell to the bottom. Whether he survived the accident we are not informed. Four reprobates played at football—on the ice, we presume—on Sunday; the ice broke, and they were drowned. Persons who were capable of recording these things—even if true—as judgments were not in a state of mind to appreciate the reasonings of the few sensible people who opposed their fanaticism.

Prynne is Mr. Govett's great authority, and he could hardly have chosen a better. As the author of 'Hudibras' has pointed out, the writings of Prynne and Vicars indicate the high-water line of that meddlesome and fantastic Puritanism which is so often confounded with the political Puritanism of the great leaders of the time. Prynne's hatred of all amusements, however innocent, seems in very truth to have arisen from the conviction that

— happiness is wrong.

According to Mr. Govett, Prynne traced drunkenness, murders, and many other evils besides to what we most of us now regard as harmless merry-making.

Mr. Govett is very nearly correct, but not absolutely so, when he says that "previous to the rise of Puritanism the first day of the week had been always called either Sunday or the Lord's Day." We have met with rare instances to the contrary. In the records of the borough of Beverley, under the year 1456, we find that a certain John Johnson, baker, was fined for housing corn on the Sabbath day.

Studies in the Arthurian Legend. By John Rhys, M.A., Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE first systematic application of the solar theory to the explanation of Celtic mythology dates no further back than some five years ago. In his Hibbert Lectures Prof. Rhys made a bold attempt at reconstructing the Celtic Pantheon out of the scattered *débris* of the myth and saga of the Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton races. But the materials which he used on that occasion belonged mostly to what has generally been regarded as the older strata of Celtic mythology, such as the Irish 'Book of the Dun' and the Welsh 'Mabinogion.' At the same time he touched the fringe of a later cycle, of at least a quasi-historical character, but reserved the fuller treatment of it for a subsequent volume. 'The Arthurian Legend' is, therefore, but a continuation of the author's studies on Celtic heathendom, his chief object being to make Welsh literature help to shed light on the mass of legends that are more or less closely associated with the name of Arthur. Though the field of inquiry is apparently narrowed, the interest to the general public is more than doubled, for in all English literature, from the Middle Ages downwards, this legend has been the most pregnant with inspiration in poetry,

music, and art. Prof. Rhys, therefore, has a large audience, but to a few only will his method of explanation and his theories be at first acceptable.

Hitherto the Arthurian legends have generally been considered as based on historic facts, which have been distorted or developed according to the caprice or imagination of centuries of story-tellers. But Prof. Rhys has taken up the almost unique position of asserting that they are but another expression of that Celtic religion which, in the older myths, personified the phenomena of nature under another set of names, but with this difference, that the so-called later cycle has been slightly disturbed and confused by the introduction of an historical element. The evidence is too strong against treating Arthur as entirely mythical, and it is in an almost grudging tone that the author makes this admission:

"It may be granted that there was a historical Arthur, who may have held the office which under the Roman administration was known as that of *Comes Britannie*;.....that his name Arthur was either the Latin *Artorius*, or else a Celtic name belonging in the first instance to a god Arthur,"

for

"besides the historic Arthur there was a divinity named Arthur, after whom the man may have been called, or with whose name his, in case it was of a different origin, may have become identical in sound owing to an accident of speech."

With this "the man," to whom barely eight pages are devoted, is dismissed, while in the remainder of the volume "the greater Arthur" and the other divinities of his court and table are assigned various rôles in accordance with their characters in the romances.

The reasoning is mainly philological throughout, and one can almost venture a guess that the view taken of Arthur was suggested to the author by the Gaulish epithet of a god called in Latin *Mercurius Artavius*, which is explained as being equivalent to *Mercurius Cultor*. This word contains the Aryan root *ar*, signifying "ploughing," which is also found in Arthur and the Irish *Airem*. They are, therefore, equated, and by this process we arrive at a description of Arthur as a "culture hero" who was once associated with agriculture over the entire Celtic world. A single instance only is the author able to cite from the whole range of Arthurian literature to show even an indirect connexion between Arthur and agriculture, but to complete the character a free use is made of the *Airem* legend. More plausible appears the parallelism between Arthur's legendary conquests of various kingdoms and the mythic invasions of Hades generally ascribed to "culture heroes." But there is a refreshing frankness about Prof. Rhys's readiness to admit the tentative character of his theory. "It is quite possible," he says, "that this treatment is mythologically wrong, and that Arthur should in fact rather be treated, let us say, as a Celtic Zeus."

Among the most interesting features of the book is the attempt to discover the earliest versions of these legends, and so to decide whether it was among the Bretons or the insular Celts that they were preserved and first developed. This inquiry is in a

large degree independent of the author's mythological explanations, from which it can, without violence, be detached. A remarkably strong case is made for their purely Welsh origin, and the author adopts the views of M. Gaston Paris as to their first introduction into France by Welsh singers or *fableur*. But this origin has been contested by Prof. Foerster and, still more recently, by Prof. Zimmer, who, denying the existence of such Welsh singers, claim the development of the romances for the Bretons. A great mass of fresh evidence on the other side is brought forward in this volume, showing that most of the personal and place names of the legend can be explained only by assuming that their original form was Welsh. Galahad is but a softened form of the Welsh *Gwalch-aved*, "the hawk of summer," while its cognate *Gwalch-gwyn*, "the white hawk," has been changed into Gawayne and Walewein. The Welsh *Llew*, "light," affords another curious instance: it was wrongly read as *Llew*, "a lion," and out of this mistake was elaborated the romance called the 'Chevalier au Lion.' Owing to the author's special knowledge, a fuller treatment might have been expected of Arthurian place-names in Wales, a subject hitherto almost entirely neglected.

The Brythonic origin of the Holy Grail may be considered as finally established in this volume. A large share of the credit is due to Mr. Nutt, who arrived at the same conclusion in his scholarly work on the subject published some three years ago. But by means of his unrivalled acquaintance with Welsh literature and tradition, Prof. Rhys has been able, by pursuing a different method, to identify in the pagan stories of the Welsh the actual elements which, under Christian influences, were developed into this grandest story of the Middle Ages, the quest of the Grail.

There are, however, some difficulties, not referred to in this volume, in the way of accepting the author's views as to the comparatively late introduction of the Arthurian legend into France by means of Welsh singers. Among these is the appearance of a tradition about Arthur as early as the twelfth century in Sicily, where, according to Gervase of Tilbury, he was believed to be waiting for the healing of his wounds in the neighbourhood of Mount Etna. The prevalence of Arthurian personal names in parts of Italy about the same period likewise demands some explanation. One would also like to see in the book a more serious attempt at distinguishing the really historical elements in the legend from its early mythological basis as well as from its later literary developments. It may be said that this formed no part of the author's aim—that he treated his subject as a student of myth and folk-lore simply. Still there remains this further research to be carried out before anything like finality on the question can be attained.

Among smaller points of interest should be noticed a sketch of early lyric metres, with illustrations of the use of alliteration and assonance in Welsh poetry. The author has also adopted a much-needed reform in Welsh orthography, by substituting, in the case of two letters, a crossed form for the double letter. If this were extended to the other double letters, no ground would be

left for the belief that Welsh is a language composed entirely of consonants. A few traces of hurry seem to have escaped notice, in spite of some corrections at the end of the volume: the notes on p. 36 are transposed; and *Iwerydd* has not, as stated (p. 130), been entirely left to mythology as the mother of a sea-god, for the word is still used in the Welsh expression *mor y werydd*, for "the sea of or beyond Ireland." The error of the lexicographers should also have been corrected by giving the right number contained in a *myys* or "mise" of herrings.

But the importance of the work, which is far out of proportion to the size of the volume, is not diminished by such slight errors of detail. Henceforth no one can investigate the sources of English literature without laying it under heavy contribution, for in its pages is explained the development of those stories whose spirit permeated mediæval England, and which have furnished themes to Spenser and Shakspeare, to Mr. Swinburne and Lord Tennyson. Though demolishing many widely-spread and long-cherished theories, Prof. Rhys always treats his subject with a sympathetic touch and a tender sensitiveness of feeling, and in no case more so than in tracing the growth of the legend of 'The Lady of Shalott.' At least some of the author's positions must with time necessarily turn out to be untenable, yet his pioneer work ought to stimulate others to further search for still unknown treasures in the rich mine of Celtic mythology, and we trust that, before a long lapse of time, the author's promise of another volume may be fulfilled by the publication of a work on the dark divinities of the Celts.

Things Japanese: being Notes on Various Subjects connected with Japan. By Basil Hall Chamberlain, Professor of Japanese and Philology in the Imperial University of Japan. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

Japan: Skizzen von Land und Leuten, mit Besonderen Berücksichtigung Kommerzieller Verhältnisse. Von A. H. Exner. (Leipzig, Weigel.)

Up to thirty, or even twenty, years ago the Japanese were distinguished, as a people, by being freer from vulgarities of all sorts than probably any nation that ever existed. The quaint savour and perfume of old Japanese life can be appreciated by those alone who have been fortunate enough to have personal knowledge of the Japanese under the political and social system that, established some three centuries ago by Iyeyasu, ended only with the seventh decade of the present century. Much of it might have been retained; it was not necessary to abolish the dignity, courtesy, and, above all, the sober good taste in all things which distinguished the Tokugawa period, along with the isolation and feudalism that stood in the way of their communion with the world and their development as a nation. "Old Japan," says Mr. Chamberlain, "is dead, and the only decent thing to do with the corpse is to bury it." His book, he adds, "is intended to record the many and extraordinary virtues of the deceased—his virtues, but also his frailties." Old Japan, however, is not dead to the world at large, though dead for the time being to the modernized

Japanese, and to seek to bury it would be almost a crime. More than ever the West understands and admires the Japan of the Shogunate, and if of late we have contracted the area, we have deepened the intensity, of our admiration. It is the final deliverance of those who have made a special study of old Japanese art and society that, within well-defined limits, the most perfect enjoyment of life the world has ever known, apart from its political aspects, was possible under the Tokugawa rule.

Of Mr. Chamberlain's book, which is by no means an epitaph only, but a contemporary record as well, the result rather than the design is to present a contrast between old and new Japan that can scarcely be regarded as favourable to the latter. A stiff German system of government and administration, enforced by severely repressive measures, has stifled the natural genius of the people, who, left more to themselves, would have preserved much of their nationality and possibly adopted more slowly the material side of Western civilization. The least admirable trait of modern Japan is her continued distaste for the literature, philosophy, and ethics of Europe. The explanation, probably, is to be sought in her entire neglect of the literature of Greece and Rome, the source and origin of all modern civilization. The Teutons and Celts, on the contrary—and herein lies the secret of their great superiority over Eastern peoples—soon learned to appreciate and even emulate the nobler aspects of classical civilization; and it has been conclusively shown that the destruction of Roman monuments was the piecemeal work of the Romans themselves and not the act of their barbarian conquerors. But despite the more or less close contact Japan has enjoyed with the West during at least three decades, no book with any pretensions to originality, to critical or literary excellence, has issued from the Japanese press, nor has any notable work of art shown that the supremacy of the past is retained or the genius of Western art understood.

The contents of Mr. Chamberlain's book are conveniently arranged in alphabetical order. Many of the articles, especially those on modern subjects, are the work of contributors. Some are amusing, some instructive, all are well worthy of perusal, and the globe-trotter who thinks of perpetrating a book on Japan will avoid many mistakes if he makes this volume his *vade mecum*. Among the most amusing are those on "Fashionable Craze," "Interviewing" (taken from a series of letters Miss Duncan collected and published under the title 'How Orthodoxy and I went round the World'), and "Demoniacal Possession." The last subject refers to a sort of hysteria in which the patient imagines himself—or much more often herself—to be inhabited by a fox who lives a life of his own and often quarrels with his involuntary host and otherwise plagues her. The superstition is of Chinese origin. At the chief temple of the Nichiren sect at Minobu, before the Ni-o or two Devas—a pair of gigantic wooden images borne there from Kamakura on the back of the hero Asaina in the thirteenth century—patients may still be seen bowing thousands of times in hope of a cure, and repeating the Nichiren shibboleth "Namu myōhō rengo

kyō." Mr. Chamberlain himself had once, during the cholera scare, to submit to a sort of exorcism to be purged of the cholera demon he was supposed to bring with him. He had solemnly to run the gauntlet between two rows of white-robed priests, who waved wet branches over his head and struck him on the back with naked swords. It is almost a pleasure to know that superstitions still linger here and there in Japan, and one cannot but feel sorry that the simple-minded village authorities were punished for conduct which, after all, was due to their faith in what is still the official religion of the empire. In the article on "Topsy-turvydom" it should have been stated that nearly all the "topsy-turvy" practices are not of Japanese, but of Chinese origin. Looked at a little closely, they are much less "topsy-turvy" than they appear to be, and can most of them be easily explained by reference to mere differences of conditions, and are at bottom not at all of an antithetic nature.

The article on clans, though short, is important. The revolution of 1868 was really the work of the four western and southern clans, Satsuma, Hizen, Chōshū, and Tosa, whose quarrel with the Tokugawa dynasty dated from its origin. It is significant that of the ten members of the present Government nine are *samurai* of these clans, six of them being Satsuma or Chōshū men. More might have been said about the clans with advantage, and especially about their modes of local government. The articles on currency, heraldry, and *harakiri* are good, but brief. The old coinage of Japan and the *ichibu* incident are worthy of fuller treatment, and many points in Japanese heraldry are of extreme interest. Under *harakiri* some of the historical examples might have been cited, such as that of Miura Yasumura, who, with some three hundred clansmen and many others, rose in rebellion against the administrator of Kamakura, Hojo Tokinori, in the thirteenth century. They were defeated, and retired to the Lotus Flower Hall, where, penitent for their error, and "grateful for the favour shown by a former generation," they "stood together before the tablet of Yoritomo; and reciting their *nembutsu* (prayers), Miura Yasumura, formerly governor of Wakasa, giving the lead, 276 of his clan and more than 220 of his household at the same moment ripped up their bellies and died on one pillow." Short biographies are given of Kämpfer, Will Adams, Von Siebold, and Sir Harry Parkes. The promised life of the last named for some reason or other has not yet appeared, much to the regret of his many Eastern friends and admirers. But no account is furnished of Cocks, nor of the English factory at Firando (Hirato), nor of Deshima, nor of the Dutch. It seems ungrateful to note these deficiencies, but they relate to some of the most interesting of "things Japanese," at all events, of "things old Japanese." On the national character of the Japanese, Mr. Chamberlain leaves his readers to infer his own opinions from his statement of those of others. The opinions quoted show no great discernment, and, in fact, we do not know enough of the inner life of the Japanese to be able to pass any adequate judgment upon them. The behaviour of their Government and of themselves towards foreigners forms our chief material, and is

obviously insufficient. They seem mainly to lack originality, perseverance, and the ethical sentiment. On the other hand, they are open-minded, free from any kind of bigotry, gentle in disposition on the whole despite their former ferocious customs, and trustworthy in matters fully within their competence and according to their own standard, the difference between which and ours must be taken into account in dealing with them. What the Japanese are most deficient in is, perhaps, the literary faculty. The extraordinary jumble of scripts and styles their language has become is in part responsible for this defect, but not altogether. Mr. Chamberlain quotes an ode on woman, written in English, from a magazine published by some Japanese students in Tokyo, which seems to show a total lack of any sense of the ridiculous. Here are three stanzas:—

The purest flame, the hottest heat
Is Woman's Power ever earth;
Which mighty black and pale down beat,
And made the Eden, place of birth.
Of what? of what? can thou tell me?
A birth of Noble, High, value—
The station He destined for thee—
Of woman, Mother, Social Glue.
Let her be moved from earth, to try.
What dark mist overwhelms human Race?
Let Lady claim with all the cry:—
"Can you still hold and hold your peace?"

The important article contributed by Capt. Brinkley, R.A., on porcelain and pottery demands a much more detailed notice than is possible here. The ceramic art of Japan was borrowed from Korea, and dates from the year 1600, reaching its highest point between the years 1750 and 1830. The *faience* is, to our mind, far superior to the porcelain. Under the heading "Time" we find a curious instance of word-making. Sunday is now a whole, and Saturday a half, holiday in Japan. The former is vulgarly known as *Dontaku* (from Dutch *Zondag*), and Saturday is known as *Han-don*, that is half-Sunday. Under zoology it might have been noted that the nearest ally of the Japanese monkey is the carefully preserved *Inuus* of Gibraltar. The *curiosa* of the Japanese fauna are the great salamander—now close upon extinction; a singular rodent (*Urotrichus talpoides*) having the forefeet of a mole and the hind feet of a shrew; the sheep-faced antelope; and an immense crab with legs a yard and a half long, said to be capable of killing and eating human beings. The article on missions gives a capital *résumé* of the position and progress of Christianity under its various forms in Japan. Mr. Chamberlain thinks it not unlikely that within the next twenty years Japan may be made Christian by imperial edict—or perhaps by Japanese Act of Parliament. After all, England was made Protestant by Acts of Parliament. He also thinks that Japanese Christianity will be ethical, not doctrinal. This we doubt; the Buddhists in Japan were as fond of theological discussion as any of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages. One sentence in his introductory chapter we read with regret. "They" (the Japanese), we are told, "know well enough—for every Eastern nation knows it—that our Christian and humanitarian professions are really nothing but bunkum." We are obliged to pronounce this a shallow sneer; it is a resort to the common device of discrediting a cause by

quoting a partial truth as if it were a universal one.

Herr Exner's is just the book one would expect from the pen of a "Direktor der Leipziger Bank." We say this by no means by way of depreciation; on the contrary, amid the flood of literature on Japan that the last decade has had to endure, Herr Exner's volume stands out as an almost solitary record of the impression made upon the mind of a man of considerable commercial rank by the rejuvenated empire. The chapters, or rather the parts of chapters, dealing with old Japan are, of course, mere compilations, and call for no particular notice beyond an expression of surprise that the myth of Japanese antiquity should die so hard a death. Even Dr. Rein accepts the authentic history of Japan as dating from 660 B.C., though the earliest document of any kind relating to Japan is not so old as 700 A.D., and shows the Japanese of a little more than a thousand years ago to have been in quite a rudimentary stage of civilization. The statistics of Japan, commercial and other, are of much greater importance and even more interesting than any rehash of myths deliberately fabricated, and, if nineteenth century tests of progress are to be trusted, prove a truly marvellous advance to have been made during the last twenty years of the history of the land of Jimmu. It is not merely in regard to Japan itself that these statistics are interesting and instructive; they teach us that the immobility of the East is merely an accidental and by no means an essential quality of an Oriental society. In 1868 the value of the export and import trade was in round numbers 26,000,000 yen (nearly one dollar, at present worth from 3s. to 3s. 3d.); in 1889 it amounted to 136,000,000 yen, of which nearly 56,000,000 represented the trade with Great Britain and her colonies. The staple export is silk, of which 26,000,000 yen worth was exported, chiefly to England, France, and America, in 1889; and the staple import textile fabrics, of which 31,000,000 yen worth entered Japan, mostly from Great Britain, in the same year. The tea of Japan finds no favour anywhere except in America, and there it is universally drunk, maintaining its place by the side of, without ousting, Chinese tea. It is a green tea, and, taken as the Japanese take it, pleasant enough, but too deficient in body and flavour to bear mixing with milk or sugar, or even with lemon juice as in Russia. Certain of the statistics appear scarcely trustworthy; for example, the population is set down as 40,000,000, being a sudden increase of more than 4,000,000 in less than ten years, the annual rate of increase having varied during that time from 0.45 to 1.46, that is to say, tripled itself, which is scarcely likely. Again, in 1879 the increase was only 0.45; the very next year it was 1.20. Lastly, while in Germany about forty-seven "ar" are under cultivation per head of population, in Japan eleven "ar" suffice per head, not merely to support the alleged population, but to produce many millions' worth of exported silk, rice, tea, cotton, and tobacco. Other statistics are not of a reassuring character; against 330,000 marriages in 1888 must be set over 109,000 divorces.

Upon the much-vexed "Jōyaku-Kaisei"

("Revision of Treaties") question Herr Exner writes sensibly enough on the whole. But after all it is not sufficient to import codes and nominate judges; justice can hardly be improvised, even in a decade, and its mere apparatus is no guarantee of its reality. Two main difficulties have to be met: in the first place, the Japanese, speaking broadly, do not even pretend to hold truthfulness in the esteem that quality enjoys in the West; in the second place, the language, inexact and unprecise, is most difficult of attainment, and must leave the foreigner at the mercy of interpreters. The last-mentioned difficulty would be in great measure removed were the complicated and tedious Chinese and native scripts now in use replaced by the roman character, as advocated by that gallant little journal the *Rōmaji Zasshi*. Herr Exner, a German writing for Germans, quite naturally sees nothing but the highest wisdom in the recent efforts of Japan to prussianize her institutions. Just as a thousand years ago she took over rather than assimilated the civilization of China, so within the last thirty years she has endeavoured in turn to anglicize, americanize, gallicize, and germanize herself. Just, again, as the spirit of old Japan was the very opposite of that of the Middle Kingdom, so is the real genius of the Dawnland, despite Herr Exner's allegations, the very reverse of the hard, scientific, and ungraceful, if not ungracious, character of the Prussian state. Since she broke with her past, apparently in disdain of it, Japan has produced a few men of science, built miles of railways and telegraphs, and acquired a navy of ironclads. But her ancient glory is gone; something of the old grave courtesy and sweetness of manners is left, but the *régime of soshi* introduces more and more every year of the noisy vulgarity of Europe into the political and social life of the country; her art is lost, never to be revived, for the conditions of its existence cannot be recreated, and with the disappearance of the quaint picturesqueness and strangely harmonized society of Tokugawa times has vanished, like a delicate perfume, the specific charm of her nationality. More of material comfort her people may have, and the publicist may content himself with the gain; but not a few among those who knew old Japan will regret the drift of events that has subjected Dai Nippon to the Prussianization in which Herr Exner feels exceeding great pleasure.

We had almost omitted to say that the volume is extremely well got up, printed in roman, to the great relief of English eyes, and admirably illustrated. The sketches of Bigot, in particular, are vivid realizations of Japanese types; his "Offizier," though unflattering, is true to the original, but "ein Elegant" is scarcely fair, even to the Japanese "Arry."

Origines du Schisme d'Angleterre: Henri VIII. et les Martyrs de la Chartreuse de Londres. Avec Cartes, Plans, Héliogravures, Facsimile, &c. Par Dom Victor Marie Doreau, Prieur de la Chartreuse de Saint-Hugues, Parkminster, Sussex. (Paris, Retaux-Bray.)

ROME is intent just now on honouring the martyrs who laid down their lives in Eng-

land for her sake, and a great stimulus has lately been given to writing of their sufferings. This handsome octavo is one of the results. Great pains have been taken to make it attractive with photographic engravings of old pictures, reproductions of old prints, and sketches of existing portions of the old London Charterhouse. And if in the purely literary part of the work there be any cause of disappointment, it is not that the contents fall below the promise of the title-page, for in some things they greatly exceed it: Henry VIII. and the martyrs only occupy 250 out of 398 pages. The book, in fact, is nearly the same in its scope with a previous publication in English entitled 'The London Charter House,' by Dom Lawrence Hendriks, briefly noticed by us two years ago (No. 3221, p. 91), in which the whole history of the monastery is given from its foundation to its extinction, with the subsequent story of the settlement of an English Carthusian community in Belgium, which had to shift its quarters more than once before it was finally suppressed by Joseph II. of Austria in 1783. Mr. Hendriks also related to his English readers the history of the Charterhouse school, with which Father Doreau has not thought it necessary to deal in the work before us; but on the other hand Father Doreau goes somewhat more fully into the history of the martyrdoms, which undoubtedly constitutes the most interesting part of the annals.

We have thus a rather composite story laid before us, but we shall endeavour to confine ourselves to the main subject—the Carthusian martyrs under Henry VIII. And perhaps we had better resign ourselves to look at it as much as possible with Carthusian eyes ourselves, for without some appreciation of the spirit of those devoted monks, who, long before the days of persecution, had renounced the world for a life of silence, solitude, and prayer, we shall not do complete justice to their heroism and self-sacrifice. Let us consider, for instance, the previous history of Prior Houghton, the leader of this little band of sufferers for conscience' sake. What does it tell us as to his moral fibre before the days of trial came? Sprung from a good Essex family, he was sent to Cambridge, and at the age of twenty took the degree of bachelor of laws. Being a young man of prepossessing appearance, refined manner, and great suavity of character, his parents sought an eligible match for him. He, however, had different ideas, and leaving his father's roof took refuge with a clergyman to qualify himself for priest's orders, after receiving which he returned to his family. A further access of zeal drove him to become a Carthusian. Attracted by the fame of Prior Tynbygh of the London Charterhouse, he knocked at the door of that establishment, and after some months of probation was admitted to the cloister when he was twenty-eight. It was a most ascetic life, but he observed its fasts, its solitude, and its silence with positive enthusiasm. Nor was he by any means a solitary example of self-sacrifice; for we know from Maurice Chauncy's narrative that many of high birth were among the denizens of the Charterhouse even in its last days. After some years Houghton was appointed sacristan, and while serving in that capacity showed his

reverence for the Host by an act which few would care to imitate.

One of the *conversi*, or lay brethren, dying of a contagious disease, had received the *viaticum*, which his stomach was too weak to retain. It was collected and taken to the sacristan by the vicar to be burnt; but the two officers, fearing to put the sacred morsel in the fire, set it aside for three days. Encouraged by a vision which another lay brother related to him, Houghton then celebrated mass and consumed the fragment with great emotion. "He had no fear of death," says the old historian who recorded the fact,

"for he had in him the Author of Life; nor of contagious disease, because he carried Him who came to heal our infirmities. Neither did he feel horror or repugnance, because he tasted that the Lord is good."

Or, again, take the previous career of another of the martyrs, Sebastian Newdigate. He was the son of John Newdigate, Esq., of Harefield, whom Father Doreau, unversed in English titles, describes as "lord Jean Newdigate, Seigneur de Harefield." According to Betham's 'Baronage' he entered the Charterhouse in 1524 on the death of his wife—a fact of which Father Doreau finds no record elsewhere, and which, he might have told us, is certainly inaccurate, at least in point of date, for it appears by the Patent Rolls that he had a grant of a wardship given him on October 24th, 1526. It is certain, however, that he was a court favourite, that he afterwards renounced the world for the cloister, and that he was still a young man in 1535, when Chauncy classes him among the junior members of the brotherhood. The story of the interview between him and his married sister Jane Dormer, while he was still a courtier, is particularly interesting. Alarmed at the reports of Henry VIII.'s profligacy, she was anxious lest her brother's character should be tainted in the corrupt atmosphere of the Court. "What would you say," he asked her, "if I were to turn Carthusian?" "You a Carthusian!" she replied; "I should be less surprised to see you hanged at Tyburn. I only pray that you may remain a good Christian without renouncing the world." She had no belief that her brother could possibly exchange the luxuries of the Court for the austerities of the cloister. But Newdigate, having considered the situation, asked admission to the Charterhouse, and after due probation received the cowl. The Court was greatly astonished, and his sister was at first not a little alarmed lest the trial should prove too great for him; but the prior assured her he was a most promising novice, and had already shown himself capable of the requisite endurance.

And were there no reprobates, no recalcitrant monks who found the yoke they had taken upon them more than they could bear? Yes, truly, there were several, and we even know their names. There was brother George, who, wearied of the monotony, banked after "the fleshpots of Egypt," left the church, and walked about in the cloister. He was expelled. There was Dan Thomas Salter, who murmured against his superiors and spoke evil of his brethren. There was Nicholas Rawlins, who did as brother George and ended like him. Dan

John Darley likewise complained of the feeding (no flesh was allowed all the year round to the Carthusians), and said he would prefer toads to his wretched pittance of fish; on which he had his wish granted in a way he did not look for, his cell being infested for a month by a host of toads. At length he became apostate. Finally, there was the famous Andrew Borde, the original "Merry Andrew," who had committed apostasy three times before 1532, and afterwards visited Scotland, Spain, France, and Africa, and took a degree in medicine at Montpellier. He also called at the Grande Chartreuse to do a little service for the king and Thomas Cromwell by getting a letter from the General of the Order to the monks at London, expressing regret at hearing that they had shown insubordination towards the king, and urging them to behave like good subjects. Father Doreau just hints at this letter being possibly a forgery, but sees nothing derogatory to the high character of the Order in admitting its genuineness; for it was certainly written, in ignorance of the kind of obedience demanded from the monks, on information supplied by letters of Thomas Cromwell and Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the subservient tool of Henry VIII.

In short, the Charterhouse was a school of self-restraint in which all who could not fairly undergo the trial were sure to be weeded out. It was, however, an institution which had nothing to do with the world at large, and its inmates, one might have supposed, were less obnoxious to the tyranny of Henry VIII. than any other of his subjects. Why should men who had given themselves up to a life of meditation and prayer—why should they of all men be tormented with political questions and be accused as traitors for not giving opinions on Henry VIII.'s first and second marriages to his Majesty's satisfaction? Yet these were actually the first victims of Henry VIII.'s ecclesiastical supremacy. It was in vain they pleaded that they were even forbidden by their rule to mix themselves up with public matters. Every one must be made to swear to the Act of Succession under the marriage with Anne Boleyn. Two royal commissioners, Lee and Bedyll, visited the monastery on May 29th, 1534, and, apparently with much difficulty, obtained six signatures, including that of Prior Houghton, to an oath to obey the Act as far as the law of God permitted. On the 6th of June Lee came again, not with Bedyll this time, but with the Sheriff of London, Sir Thomas Kitson, whom Father Doreau erroneously calls lieutenant of the Tower (confounding him, apparently, with Sir William Kingston); and the oaths of the rest of the monks were obtained, the prior advising them to subscribe in the same form as he had done. Lee and Kitson took their departure, and the monks flattered themselves, rather prematurely, that they were out of danger. Next year they were called upon to renounce the Pope and acknowledge the royal supremacy, which of course they refused to do.

It was then that the martyrdoms began. We need not relate the story, with which all readers of history are familiar. Yet to do full justice to the heroism of the sufferers

we must remember that the butcheries themselves, brutal as these were beyond description, were not the only trial to which they were subjected. The constant efforts made, especially after the first executions, to shake their integrity by preachers, by books, by confinement in loathsome dungeons, are shown by the correspondence of the king and Cromwell's instruments; and to these influences was added the urgency of friends and relations to induce them to save their lives by compliance. No wonder that after four of their number had been executed, including their prior, John Houghton (with whom suffered two other priors of the same order), twenty were at last won over. But ten still remained whose scruples were invincible and whom the previous executions did not daunt. They were committed to Newgate, where they were left to be, as Bedyll shockingly expressed it, "dispatched by the hand of God"—that is to say, to perish one by one under the influence of filth, foul air, and prison fever after their brethren had surrendered the monastery to the king.

Such was the end of the London Charterhouse as a monastic institution. We do not propose to say anything of its earlier history or of the subsequent Carthusian settlement in Belgium. Father Doreau writes throughout like a monk as he is, not like a man of the world or a nineteenth century historian; he accepts miraculous legends with unhesitating faith, and treats other matters with a simplicity of feeling which in these days is positively refreshing. But he has produced a most attractive book, which well deserves perusal.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

The Witch of Prague. By F. Marion Crawford. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

Violet Moses. By Leonard Merrick. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

The Alderman's Children. By James Brinsley Richards. 3 vols. (Same publishers.)

Dorrie. By William Tirebuck. (Longmans & Co.)

Lippa. By Beatrice Egerton. (Eden, Remington & Co.)

The Trial of Parson Finch. By Somerville Gibney. (Ward & Downey.)

Le Livre de la Pitié et de la Mort. Par Pierre Loti. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

HYPNOTISM may be congratulated on having received the attention of Mr. Marion Crawford. But in proportion as hypnotism may rejoice the art of fiction must grieve. There are two ways of dealing with matters of this kind in fiction; one is right and the other is wrong; one was adopted in 'Mr. Isaacs,' the other in 'The Witch of Prague.' Readers of 'Mr. Isaacs' will not have forgotten the brilliant skill with which matters beyond the range of ordinary experience were worked into the substance of the story without comment, argument, or fancied explanation. A quotation from a note in 'The Witch of Prague' will be enough to show the fault of the author's latest manner:—

"The deeds here recounted are not imaginary.....It is not possible, in a work of fiction, to quote learned authorities at every chapter, but it may be said here, and once for all, that all the most important situations have been taken from cases which have come under medical observation within the last few years."

But anxious as Mr. Crawford is to condemn himself, he has left one bad fault unconfessed. In the earlier part of his novel he is didactic in the way of platitude beyond the limits which the utmost patience must fix. "It is by no means certain," says he,

"that hope is of itself a good thing.....In this matter lies one of the great differences between the normal moral state of the heathen and that of the Christian. The Greek hoped for all things in this world and for nothing in the next; the Christian, on the contrary, looks for a happiness to come hereafter, while fundamentally denying the reality of any earthly joy whatsoever in the present."

No preacher would reckon hope to be so good a thing as to make him confident that, with all the advantage of the spoken word, he could keep his hearers awake by urging such matter as this. Conveyed by the written word it inevitably leads to skipping. But the reader who has to go on with his task finds that the sermon is continued unconsciously. Twenty pages further on Mr. Crawford is still dealing with dispiriting platitudes:—

"Love is the first, the greatest, the gentlest, the most cruel, the most irresistible of passions. In his least form he is mighty. A little love has destroyed many a great friendship,"

and so on. The learned authorities would have been preferable to this. But Mr. Crawford here and there finds good opportunities for showing his powers. He has not lost the art of vivid description, and undoubtedly he can still make his reader's flesh creep.

Whether Maida Vale society will be gratified or not by extremely vivid portraiture may be open to doubt; but certainly the circles to which Mr. Leopold Moses, financier, introduces a very sensitive and intelligent young wife will have the charm of novelty to most of those who share the introduction. No wonder Violet, with the best intentions of doing her duty to the good-natured, unimaginative animal she has married, shrinks from the nightly round of "bluff" and scandal. No wonder, too, that when another and earlier Jewish lover—the clever lad who sought her in vain in the better days when she lived with the kindest of aunts, and knew nothing of the scoundrelly father who broke her mother's heart and of the other relations who have driven her into the arms of Mr. Moses—reappears on the scene he is soon able to put her into a dilemma between love and duty. Allan Morris is too demonstrative, too verbose in his trouble; but it is love, not mere passion, he offers her in place of the carriage, and Mrs. Benjamin's visits, and the nightly jargon of the card-table. Indeed, it is the bashful boyishness of his love at a critical moment of their first acquaintance that causes all the later trouble, and condemns her to the tender mercies of her Skimpole-like father and to the clumsy tenderness of her uncongenial mate. Yet when he returns to her he has so far outgrown his boyishness that he makes a very unblushing proposition, and the bashfulness is on her side and not his. That unredeemed villain Robert Dyas, who spoils his daughter's life as that of every woman who trusts him, and whose "top strawberries" are tact and sentiment, is a true character.

Mr. Brinsley Richards, to judge from his latest effort, is not to be reckoned amongst those writers who can invest commonplace themes and middle-class lives with a halo of romance. From beginning to end of 'The Alderman's Children' he never rises above the level of his subject. All the black-guardism of Mr. Chauncey Travers avails not to dispel the prevailing atmosphere of vulgar plutocratic unctuousness in which most of the *dramatis personæ* live and move and have their being. One might have some sympathy for the Alderman in his tragic end, were it not for the scene in which he is discovered complacently searching his son's pockets. For that son, who figures as the hero, it is impossible to have any sympathy at all. Handsome and attractive to the Winnies, Patties, Betties, and Hetties of the story, Mr. Charles Harrowell is, nevertheless, one of the most consummate and confiding idiots that ever exhausted the patience of a reviewer. His making a present of twenty thousand pounds to his father's murderer is bad enough, but Mr. Charles Harrowell does more than this: he recovers from the influenza. Mr. Brinsley Richards's notions of the game of lawn tennis are peculiar, for he describes the brilliant performance of Miss Champion in the following remarkable passage:—"Back-hand strokes, round-arm hits, scooping, cutting or driving, it was all the same to her." He also seems to labour under the impression that Liszt composed one Hungarian Rhapsody. These and other amiable eccentricities, however, fail to counterbalance the general insipidity of the story.

Mr. Tirebuck is a novelist of undoubted courage and fertility of imagination. His mind evidently teems with ideas and pictures, which he transfers to paper with little effort or hesitation. The result is that in his new story of 'Dorrie,' which, though in one volume, is of three-volume length, the pages are crowded with images and overgrown with a wealth of verbiage which never knew the pruner's knife. If the picture-making in which the author constantly indulges had all been done from the life, or at any rate from actualities, his readers would have had more to thank him for, since he unquestionably knows how to draw a picture. But it is clear that he is much more indebted to his fancy than to living models or to the power of accurate copying; and the fancy is not only redundant, but also occasionally grotesque. The hero, who begins as a blind beggar, reading his Bible on a stool in the street, with a tin mug to put the pennies in, ends as a gentleman with his eyes wide open. The heroine, originally a vulgar, petulant girl, ends by using the exalted and involved language of a literary saint. And yet the story is interesting beyond all question, though exceedingly painful, and conceived with terrible seriousness. Mr. Tirebuck has his lessons to teach, and possibly he could show that some of the most "realistic" and repellent passages in 'Dorrie' are faithfully drawn from the world of actualities.

Beatrice Egerton has ways of her own with her proper names. She writes of "—Street," "—Palace," "the stalls of the L—." This is tantalizing, but awkward to read, and straightforward spelling seems to be preferable, even when it

comes in the form of "winning the Ledger." If these are trifles, the mention of them is all the more appropriate to the story of 'Lippa,' which is of the slightest and most unsubstantial character. If the author had written her own argument she would probably have said, "A chappie proposes to a pretty girl. After accepting him she hears that his mother is mad. So she gives him up; but somebody tells her that madness is not in the family. Then they are happy ever after." That is literally the whole warp and woof of 'Lippa.'

The date of Mr. Gibney's story is the middle of the last century; the locality is not so easily discovered, though there are indications that it is intended to be somewhere in the north of England. The interest depends mainly on incident, and an elopement and resulting murder form its cardinal points. The latter event is remarkable from the number of unjust suspicions it evokes. The writer has, perhaps wisely, eschewed the sifting of the circumstantial evidence in open court. Briefly, the parson's son is found guilty and sentenced; and how this result affects the several individuals who each have a piece of separate knowledge as to the events of the fatal night, which hesitation and the fear of compromising others make them unwilling to disclose, and how the truth is eventually discovered, form the topics dealt with in 'The Trial of Parson Finch.' The good folks who assemble at the village alehouse supply a not insufficient chorus to the simple drama.

Cat lovers—pussophilists as J. S. Mill used to call them—will be the only people who will much like Pierre Loti's new volume of short sketches, except, indeed, admirers of mere style. The style of the new Academician as here displayed is perfect, but for the occasional use of unnecessary italics. The stories are all pervaded by a hopeless atheism. Our author shows a terror of the common material facts of death which seems out of place in a naval officer, and unworthy, if not actually insane, except when death is considered in connexion with the loss of loved ones. Loti's prose poetry, however, has never been more exquisitely displayed than in portions of this book.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Boston is one of the series of "Historic Towns" published by Messrs. Longman, and its story is written by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge in a sympathetic spirit. As a Bostonian he could not do otherwise. But he is also one of the most cultivated of Bostonians and an adept in writing, and he is thus the better able to do justice to his subject. Nocity in the United States has a more interesting history than Boston, and none is more English in origin and development. It remained a town till 1822, having been ruled as such from 1630 till then by the town meeting and the select-men who were chosen by the inhabitants. In the younger parts of America a few log huts are given the name of a city, but the Bostonians were too proud of their original form of government to part with it lightly. The historical development of Boston is faithfully set forth by Mr. Lodge. Where he fails is in giving a picture of modern Boston from the intellectual point of view. If this part of the story were fully told it would have to be admitted that Boston has ceased to be the centre of literary activity it once was, and that New York has gained what Boston has lost. It may

be noted that Mr. Lodge seems to be unaware of the reason which made many of the wealthy merchants of Boston cling to the British cause in 1775; and he is inclined to praise the superior virtue of the inhabitants of the inland towns of Massachusetts. The truth is that the rich traders of Boston had, like Faneuil before them, investments in the British funds, and profited greatly by commerce with Jamaica and the other West Indian islands, and their "Toryism" was simply dictated by their interests. The dwellers in the interior, who had no such reasons to wish well to King George, could better afford to be patriotic.

The American Revolution, by Mr. John Fiske, 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.), is written with the clearness which characterizes his other writings and with the patriotism which distinguishes Americans who desire to stand well with their countrymen. Mr. Fiske's tendencies are philosophic, and if he were to treat the history of his own country with the impartiality which he would show when dealing with a problem in philosophy, he might produce a work of great value—one which few of his countrymen would read and fewer still praise. It must have occurred to him that the result of the American Revolution was the consolidation of the British Empire, yet he does not say so. He admits in the closing sentences of his work that the victory of Washington at Yorktown was a benefit to the conquered, yet he does not indicate the extent of that benefit. His work is well written and readable, and contains but few mistakes. Among them we may note that Grafton was not, as he says, Prime Minister in the ministry which succeeded that of Lord Rockingham, and that, as Chatham was not Lord Chancellor, he did not take the Great Seal. Chatham was Lord Privy Seal and Prime Minister. Mr. Fiske writes of a gathering in Boston being "one of the most momentous days in the history of the world." This is rhetorical exaggeration. The name of Lord George Germain is always and incorrectly spelt "Germaine." The Christian name of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice is misprinted "Edmund." These are trifling slips, yet they ought to be corrected. Readers unversed in American history will admire this work more than those who know the facts and their just proportion.

THE United States have always had a large supply of politicians who are notable men at home and little admired abroad. Mr. Lewis Cass is one of them, and his career is narrated by Mr. A. C. McLaughlin in the series of "American Statesmen," edited by Mr. John T. Morse (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Mr. McLaughlin has done his part with entire sympathy, but he has naturally failed to erect his commonplace hero into a man of note. In his earlier days Mr. Cass settled in Detroit, when Michigan was almost a wilderness, and he played as creditable a part in the war of 1812 as many of his countrymen. Afterwards he was first Secretary of War, secondly Minister at Paris, and thirdly Secretary of State, and in each capacity he preserved an undying hatred of England. Mr. McLaughlin appears to have realized that Mr. Cass was a personage whom it would be unwise to praise unreservedly. He makes a point of showing how exaggerated was Mr. Cass's dislike of this country, and the reader of this biography learns that any reputation which he may enjoy in his native country is due to his detestation of the land of his forefathers.

MR. JOHN B. AND MARIE A. SHIPLEY in *The English Rediscovery and Colonization of America* (Stock) are adverse to the project of celebrating in 1892 the discovery of America by Columbus. Their contention is that Leif Erikson deserves credit for the discovery of the New World. Mrs. Shipley adduces statements, which she seems to regard as evidence, that seven or eight centuries ago "a little Roman Catholic

Republic" existed on the North American continent. As a question of fact the discovery of America is interesting; but it matters less than Mr. Shipley and his wife seem to imagine whether Columbus or Leif Erikson deserves the credit. It is stated in the preface to this small work that the celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus is part of a scheme "for drawing South American trade away from Europe, to the advantage of the United States."

A SERIES entitled "Epochs of American History" is intended, we suppose, for use in schools, and if the succeeding volumes should be as carefully compiled as the first, by Mr. R. G. Thwaites, called *The Colonies* (Longmans), it will be serviceable. It is noteworthy that this series is published in America and England by an eminent English firm. It is printed in America, and the peculiarities of American spelling of English are reproduced. Sometimes, indeed, the phraseology is as American as the spelling. For example, the company formed for settling New Plymouth is called "a stock partnership" instead of a joint-stock company. To spell the name of a noteworthy Governor of Massachusetts "Endicott" is not an infrequent blunder, yet the correct spelling is Endecott, as may be verified by any one who looks at his signature, of which specimens are extant. Irrespective, however, of matters like these, the little work deserves praise. The information in it is conveyed in a clear and concise fashion, while the maps are well executed and the references to authorities are commendably full. An index adds to its usefulness.

THE colony of Maryland was an interesting experiment, and its founders, George Calvert and Cecilus Calvert, Barons of Baltimore, deserve a place among the "Makers of America" (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.). Mr. W. Hand Brown, who is the author of the book, has done his work well. What gives an interest to the story is the contrast between this colony and those of Virginia and Massachusetts. John Winthrop landed in Massachusetts three years before the settlement of Maryland began. He and his associates abominated Roman Catholics as much as they did members of the Church of England, and later they pronounced Quakers to be as bad as either. In Maryland the endeavour was honestly made for Roman Catholic and Protestant to live in harmony, and when Quakers entered it they were suffered to live. In Massachusetts they were whipped to teach them better manners, and then, if they persisted in their devices, they were hanged. During the Commonwealth of the Assembly of Maryland was "purged of Roman Catholics," but this was not done with Cromwell's sanction. The proprietor of the colony was a Roman Catholic, and his desire was to provide for the well-being of his co-religionists as well as of their Protestant brethren. Indeed, the experiment made in Maryland was a daring one at the time, and its success was greater than might have been expected. The reader of this small volume will learn how greatly the personal character of the proprietor of the colony contributed towards the result.

AMONG the historic towns of America there is none of which the history is more chequered than that of New York, and no writer could do greater justice to it than Mr. Theodore Roosevelt (Longmans & Co.). He has nothing new to narrate about the history of New York; but his story has the merit of being told in a readable fashion. The part of it which will interest those most to whom the subject is familiar is that relating to recent events. It may surprise some persons to learn that, while in 1860 the Irish element was the largest, the German has outstripped it since then. The writer manifests a firm faith in the progress of New York as well as in its scope for usefulness. "Every man worth his salt," he writes, "has a career of boundless

usefulness and interest" open to him there. It would appear from his eulogistic statements that no New Yorker need desire death in order to be translated to the paradise of Paris, but that he has ample reason for wishing to live as long as he can in a city which is at once historic and delightful.

NOT long ago we reviewed the first four volumes of Mr. Shouler's 'History of the United States'; now we have before us another *History of the United States of America*, by Mr. Henry Adams (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Of the two works the later is the better written. Mr. Adams has had Macaulay's ideal in view as an historian, and his success in making his pages as attractive as those of a novel deserves recognition. Yet neither in his case nor in that of Mr. Shouler can a final judgment be passed, seeing that their respective works are incomplete, only four volumes of each having appeared. An historical work cannot be properly dealt with in part any more than a fair judgment can be passed on an historical picture if but a corner of it is painted. Still, what Mr. Adams has produced augurs well for the character of his work as a whole. He has the capacity for making his pages interesting. His style is good without being beyond reproach. He is one of those writers who do so well that the most friendly critic must regret that they fail in doing a little better. He wisely gives quotations in support of his statements, and, as wisely, he does not overload his pages with them. Sometimes he puzzles the reader when correcting, or professing to correct, a current but erroneous belief. For instance, Jefferson is said to have dispensed with ceremony when he took the oaths as President, and rode on horseback instead of driving in a carriage. Mr. Adams says that he lived then within a stone's throw of the Capitol, and leaves it to be inferred that he walked; yet after reading his words several times we are not quite sure what he wishes to convey by them. The numbering of the volumes provides another puzzle for their possessor.

THE two volumes edited by Mr. Alexander Brown and entitled *The Genesis of the United States* (Heinemann) are designed for the student of history rather than for the reading public. Such a work as this is eminently adapted to fill a place in any library which contains a collection of historical books. It deals with the earlier history of the North American continent, and contains documents, now published for the first time, in which interesting facts are recorded. Despite the many books treating of the land which is now included within the territory of the United States of America, there is still much to be said upon points which have been left obscure, and on these points the papers which are published in these two volumes throw much light. They relate to what is now called ancient history, yet the history of the early days upon American soil has a fascination for some English readers which cannot be overestimated. It is not commonly known at present, because the facts have passed out of the public memory, how great a struggle England had in hindering Spain from becoming the predominant power in North America, and this work, which sets forth the facts, recalls much that is of permanent interest. A series of brief biographies at the end of the second volume gives a personal element to the work, which has been edited with great care, and deserves, as has been said above, to be included among those to which students turn for information and serious readers for instruction.

THERE are some works which can be called curious without being criticized in detail, and *Appendicula Historica: Shreds of History hung on a Horn*, is one of them (Henry Stevens & Son). Mr. F. W. Lucas, the compiler of the work, has found an ingenious cause for bringing together a large mass of historical details. He

found a horn, we know not where, upon which the outlines of the State of New York, with a part of Canada, had been marked with a knife. He thinks that the mapmaker who took this eccentric medium for his work did so between the years 1759 and 1783. Upon this narrow foundation he writes a large book, which contains several maps and illustrations. The work is a good specimen of the printer's as well as of the author's art. The information given in it, in a somewhat discursive fashion, is carefully compiled, and, indeed, the book contains much valuable matter. At the end, as at the beginning, the reader's curiosity as to the horn remains ungratified. Yet the amount of facts set forth, and of the information given, is less than we had hoped to find when opening the book. The facts themselves relate to the early history of America and Canada. Though the excuse for preparing and publishing this work may seem inadequate, the work itself is worth the attention of any student of American history.

THE fourth volume of Dr. von Holst's *Verfassungsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten von America* (Berlin, Springer) concludes a work which is remarkable for the patient industry and the sustained impartiality of its author. He closes his history at the date of Lincoln's inauguration, holding that the irrepressible conflict between the South and the North virtually broke out then. Being of this opinion, he must maintain, as doubtless he is prepared to do, that nothing which Lincoln might have offered, by way of compromise would have hindered the outbreak of war. We know that all the endeavours to preserve peace failed, yet it might have been possible to postpone the actual fighting. Indeed, when the secret history of those times is written, it may be found that the course taken by Kentucky, Lincoln's native State, exercised an influence over him, and that if, instead of declaring neutrality, Kentucky had joined the South, then Lincoln might have laboured to arrange a compromise which would have appeased the South. In his preface, which is cast in the form of a letter to Prof. von Sybel, the author sets forth some of his difficulties in preparing this work. When regarded as a whole its importance can be fully recognized. Though a painstaking historian, Dr. von Holst has not the gift of making his subject glow with life. The general public will pronounce it dry; but the student of American history will find it most useful and suggestive.

GUIDE-BOOKS.

MR. FISHER UNWIN sends us the second instalment of Mr. W. M. Conway's *Pennine Guide*, which makes the work a complete "climber's guide" to the whole chain from the Great St. Bernard to the Simplon. The first portion was noticed last year (*Athen.* No. 3273), and what we then said will serve again now. The book as it stands is quite unique in English. It is, indeed, not merely a climber's, but a student's guide. Full references are given to the literature, now in many cases becoming very copious, of every excursion. It is curious to notice how much has been written about the Alps and their most frequented regions since the time, some fifteen or sixteen years ago, when we were confidently told that they were "played out." No doubt Alpine literature, in the strict sense of the word, meaning thereby writings that one likes to read for their own sake, dates (with very few exceptions) from an earlier period; but more people probably are now paying attention to accurate topography than ever before; and those who, after a hard day's climbing or walking in storm and snow, have found their way down on the same side of the pass as they ascended by will readily admit that this study has its value. The only fault we have to find with Mr. Conway is the touch of petulance that has come into his tone, of which the last paragraph

of his preface is, perhaps, the most conspicuous, but by no means the only instance in the book, and which is as comically out of place in a book of this kind as would be a display of temper in a work on hydrostatics.

THE popularity of the *Broads* may be gauged not only by the disputes that have risen up regarding rights of way, but by Messrs. Jarrold having thought it worth while to print a volume on *How to Organize a Cruise on the Broads* by Mr. E. R. Suffling, who gives some useful hints, but he need not write as if his readers were simpletons. He has, too, swelled his volume to twice the length necessary by putting in receipts to be found in any shilling cookery book, Italian and Spanish (!) weather proverbs, and a quantity of other matter extraneous to his proper subject. Fifty pages would have more than held all he has really got to say.—We have also received *The Official Guide to the London and North-Western Railway* (Cassell), a clumsy volume, resembling in looks a rather obese Bradshaw; a second edition of Mr. Strickland's volume *The Engadine: a Guide to the District* (Sampson Low & Co.); Mr. Wilson's *Handy Guide to Norway* (Stanford), a useful little book which may be recommended to tourists; and *Wilson's Handy Map of Norway South of Trondhjem* (same publisher), a poor affair.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. THOMAS DUNCKERLEY was a shining light among Freemasons, and Mr. Henry Sadler has written an account of *His Life, Labours, and Letters* (Diprose & Bateman). While this book will specially interest Freemasons, it also contains much curious information for the general public. Mr. Dunckerley was born in 1724; he was present at the siege and capture of Quebec by Wolfe, and he died in 1795. His life was largely spent in the promotion of Freemasonry, and members of the craft have appreciated his services, as is indicated by the large number of Masonic subscribers to this volume. While Mr. Dunckerley appears to have been a zealous and efficient Mason, he has attracted notice on the alleged ground of being a natural son of George II. On the 7th of May, 1767, he received a pension of 100*l.* from George III. It is a moot point whether his mother was a servant maid in the service of Sir Robert Walpole or a physician's daughter. He seems to have known as little about his mother as his father, and his ignorance matters nothing. His claim to be the subject of a volume is to have been a Mason of note, and as such his life will interest those who are members of the craft and are anxious to do honour to one of their praiseworthy brethren.

A *Short History of Greek Philosophy*, by Mr. John Marshall (Percival & Co.), is intended to be used as a running commentary on the well-known work of Ritter and Preller. Those who have no objection to unbending their minds in the study of Greek philosophy will probably find sufficient entertainment in Mr. Marshall's book without consulting the more laborious treatise. Those who prefer a clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game will do more wisely to try Ritter and Preller without Mr. Marshall's assistance.

Hamtura (Digby & Long), Mr. Lockhart Ross's "tale of an unknown land," is told with suitable minuteness, and the copper-coloured warriors of the Pacific with their snow-white hair are brought vividly enough before the reader. So many ideal savages have been brought into fashion lately that we cannot say much for the originality of the book; but as a study after Mr. Rider Haggard it will pass. There is plenty of nautical adventure in it, and the wonderful house of the Tressilians in Cornwall is picturesquely described. It is not a bad story-book for boys.

MESSRS. WARNE have issued an "Albion" edition of *The Poetical Works of John Greenleaf*

Whittier, in one volume. From its convenient size it ought to be popular.—Mr. George Allen has sent us a fourth edition of the *Story of Ida*.—The *Monastery* appears in the sixpenny edition of Scott's novels which Messrs. Black are issuing for all who love good fiction.—Kingsley's *Two Years Ago* is another sixpenceworth which deserves a wide circulation. Messrs. Macmillan have the credit of issuing it.—The "Spare Minute Series" of Messrs. David Bryce & Son, of Glasgow, has received additions from the writings of Thomas à Kempis and also Horace Smith's *Echoes from the Tin Trumpet*, the last named edited by Mr. John Ingram.

WE have on our table *Southern France*, by K. Baedeker (Dulau),—*A Flying Trip around the World*, by E. Bisland (Osgood & Co.),—*The Saetersdal and Southern Norway*, by Alice Ogilvie (Edinburgh, Macniven & Wallace),—*Modern Customs and Ancient Laws of Russia*, by M. Kovalevsky (Nutt),—*Livy, Book XXVII*, edited by H. M. Stephenson (Cambridge, University Press),—*Homer's Iliad, Books IV.-VI.*, edited by T. D. Seymour (Arnold),—*Key to Charles Smith's Elementary Algebra*, by A. G. Cracknell (Macmillan),—*Unseen Passages for Dictation, Reading and Composition*, compiled by E. Protheroe (Moffatt & Paige),—*For King and Fatherland, 1870, being Episodes from Captain Karl Tanera's 'Erinnerungen eines Ordemanns-Offiziers im Jahre 1870-71'*, edited with Notes by E. P. Ash (Longmans),—*An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics: Part II. Dynamics*, by Rev. I. Warren (Longmans),—*The Elements of Statics and Dynamics: Part II. Elements of Dynamics*, by S. L. Loney (Cambridge, University Press),—*The Creation Story and Nebular Theory by W. E. Gladstone Investigated*, by J. S. Wilson (J. Heywood),—*Notes on Fire Control, Discipline, and Indirect Fire*, by Capt. Sir Robert Colleton, Bart. (Chatham, Gale & Polden),—*The Building and Machine Draughtsman* (Ward & Lock),—*Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research, Part XVIII.* (Kegan Paul),—*Solo Whist*, by R. F. Green (Bell),—*The Universal Strike of 1899*, by W. Oakhurst (W. Reeves),—*Reid's London Entertainment Guide, No. XXXIII.*, edited by Momus (Reid),—*Subject Index to English Fiction*, compiled by A. Cotgrave (Bale),—*Pocket Tactics for Officers of Militia and Volunteer Officers*, by Capt. R. N. Darbishire (Chatham, Gale & Polden),—*Disease and Marriage*, by Dr. H. A. Allbut (Forder),—*Dr. Koch's Remedy, the Treatment of Consumption*, by A. E. Bridger (Hogg),—*The Essential of School Diet*, by C. Dukes, M.D. (Percival),—*Pre-Organic Evolution and the Biblical Idea of God*, by C. Chapman, LL.D. (Edinburgh, T. & Clark),—*Ideals of Culture*, by E. A. Sonnenschein (Sonnenschein),—and *Outlooks from the New Standpoint*, by Belfort Bax (same publishers).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

- Fine Art and Archaeology.*
Andrews's (W.) Old Church Lore, 8vo. 6*s.*
Stonemason (The) and the Bricklayer, illustrated, 8vo. 5*s.* cl.
Poetry and the Drama.
Ibsen's (H.) Rosmersholm, The Lady from the Sea, edited by W. Archer, cr. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Philosophy.
Sterrett's (I. M.) Studies in Hegel's Philosophy, 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Geography and Travel.
Great Gold Lands of South Africa, edited by R. Smith, 2*s.* 6*d.*
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THE EIGHTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY.

If Nature loves thee, so doth conquering Time;
 The lyre that sixty years ago was strung
 To beauty, when thy song of morn was sung,
 Time touched with thee till beauty grew sublime.
 The voice which ravished, in that morning rhyme,
 Ears of a day now dead and lit its tongue,
 Grown now to godlike—neither old nor young—
 Rings through the world in an immortal prime.
 Shall I, then, fear these four score years and two
 That crown thy brow with old's prerogative—
 Wise thoughts and love and all that age can
 give?
 Why should I fear, since nothing dares subdue
 The song that helped our fathers' souls to live
 And bids the waning century bloom anew?
 THEODORE WATTS.

"LARBOARD": "LAIR-CART."

I AM sorry to have to say more on this subject; but misconceptions and cavils remain.

I cannot see that "Yachtsman's" remark is to the point. The question is not as to modern small boats, but as to ancient sailing ships.

Perhaps our friend has never seen the Bayeux tapestry. Pictures of it are common. There are there two excellent examples of the old method of steering with a paddle over the starboard side, which will explain the matter to him clearly enough. One may find them in Knight's 'Old England,' vol. i. p. 81, engravings Nos. 324 and 328. The question is not how our ancestors ought to have steered or might have steered, but how they *did* steer. And the Bayeux tapestry is good evidence. The steersmen are sitting down, certainly, and the perspective is not kept; but it is clear that those steersmen sat to starboard.

But I suppose that the steersman often stood up. He seems to be so in engraving No. 460 in the same work, but the engraving is not well done and is too small. No doubt others can be found.

Again, why this difficulty about *bâbord*? Its etymology is perfectly well known. It is merely a bad French travesty of the A.-S. *bæbord*, larboard, which is used in the very passage to which I have already referred. My first letter said that Hakluyt is translating "a well-known passage" in Alfred. I suppose I must withdraw this term "well-known," which was meant to be polite.

The word "board" meant "side." The man who steered one of the old ships sometimes stood up. When he did, he used a queer sort of paddle, passing over the starboard side near the stern, and he usually *faced* that way, just to

see what he was about. Then the larboard side was at his back, and so it was called the *backboard*. The term *larboard* was somewhat later. The word *rudder* is, as it were, *row-ther*, a thing to row with, etymologically.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

August 15, 1891.

I WOULD not lightly presume to gainsay any dictum of Prof. Skeat's on an etymological question; but he is absolutely in error so far as Devonshire is concerned—or let me limit it to the South Hams of Devon—in saying that *lair-cart* does not mean "empty cart," as I stated, but "muck-cart." I never heard the phrase between Plymouth and Exeter in the latter sense, while in the former I used, between forty and fifty years ago, to hear it continually, and explicitly of a cart returning home "empty" from market. Such a cart, or any "unladen" cart, was everywhere, within the tract defined, familiarly spoken of as a *lair*- or a *lairy*-cart.

I know that *lair* is an English provincialism for "muck," and all the entries of the word in Strutt's and other similar dictionaries; but I feel pretty sure that the word in this sense is not a Devonshire provincialism at all; and that the *Laira* derives its name not, as Lerwick does, from its muddy bed, but because it is the "emptying place" of the Cad or Plym. One has only to see the river as it rolls, or rolled between forty and fifty years ago (for I understand the upper *Laira* has since been reclaimed), from under Longbridge, tumultuously over a long rocky ledge, down to the lower level of its estuary—one has only to see this to understand the true origin of the name of the *Laira*.

The nearest approach to the use of the word *lair* in Devonshire in the sense of "muck" ever heard by me has been in the mouth of a trooper, formerly serving with the 7th Hussars in India. He is an Exeter man, and his mother was a "Kiston," i. e. Crediton, woman. Forty and fifty years ago the old town was noted for its breed of bulldogs. When, walking out from Exeter, you first caught a glimpse of the main street, it seemed as if there was one of these dogs at every door, and that the whole town belonged to them. The event of the year was when they were all led up during "Kiston" fair to bait the bull, ringed to the old phallic stone on the green at the head of the town. At the time referred to the dogs of a family of cobblers called Elston had long been locally famous for their true Devonian pluck in these encounters; and one above all, which, as the trooper in the 7th Hussars had heard from his father, after being ripped open, still, "with all its *lair* hanging out," hung on by the bull, and would not leave go before it had been kicked, and trampled, and gored, and literally crushed to death. The old man had himself witnessed the famous fight in the days of his courtship at Kiston. Here we have *lair* used substantively, and for "entrails," or, in the Doric of Devonshire, *muggets*.

I have been to three Devonshire men this morning, including the aforesaid trooper. They all confirm what I have written. And one tells me that in North Devon the phrase *lair-rib* is used for a "false-rib," i. e., "wanting"-rib; and another that it is still a very common thing to hear country people in Devonshire say, "Good Lor! how *lairy* I be"—meaning how "hungry."

GEO. B.

KEATS.

HONE's *Table Book* (1827) contains a few traces of Keats which seem to have escaped the attention of his biographers. They are not important, perhaps, but they are interesting. At column 371, vol. ii., there is printed a tribute to Keats's memory which, though here and there somewhat artless in expression, is far from being devoid of poetical feeling, and testifies to the affectionate devotion the poet was capable of inspiring in mere acquaintances as

well as in friends. Perhaps Mr. Buxton Forman or Mr. Colvin may be able to identify "Gaston," for he was one of the little company which took leave of Keats at the riverside when he embarked on the *Maria Crowther* for Italy. "Gaston" cannot have been Bailey, but they happened to sum up their feelings regarding Keats in almost identical words. Bailey wrote to Lord Houghton:—"His genius I did not, and do not, more fully admire than I entirely loved the *Man*." Gaston says:—

Mixt admiration fills my heart, nor can
 I tell which most to love—the Poet or the Man.
 MEMORIALS OF JOHN KEATS.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The anecdote of Keats, which appeared in a late number of your *Table Book*, recalled his image to my "mind's eye" as vividly, through the tear of regret, as the long-buried pictures on the walls of Pompeii appear when water is thrown over them; and I turned to peruse the written record of my feelings, at hearing him spoken of a few months since. These lines I trouble you with, thinking they may gratify the feelings of some one of his friends, and trusting their homeliness may be pardoned for the sake of the feeling which dictated them.

I should also be glad of this opportunity to express the wishes of many of his admirers for a portrait of Keats. There are two in existence; one, a spirited profile sketch by Haydon; the other, a beautiful miniature by his friend Severn; but neither have [*sic*] been engraved. Mr. Severn's return to England will probably produce some memorial of his "span of life," and a more satisfactory account of his last moments than can be gleaned from report. The opportunity that would thus be afforded of giving to the world the posthumous remains of his genius, will, it is to be hoped, not be neglected. Such a volume would be incomplete without a portrait; which, if seen by the most prejudiced of his literary opponents, would turn the laugh of contempt into a look of thoughtful regret. Hoping my rhymes will not frustrate my wishes, I remain, sir,

Your obliged correspondent,
 and humble servant,

GASTON.

Sept. 13, 1827.

EXTEMPORANEOUS LINES, SUGGESTED BY SOME THOUGHTS AND RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN KEATS, THE POET.

Thy name, dear Keats, is not forgotten quite
 E'en in this dreary pause—Fame's dark twilight—
 The space betwixt death's starry-vaulted sky,
 And the bright dawn of immortality.
 That time when tear and elegy lie cold
 Upon the barren tomb, and ere enrolled
 Thy name upon the list of honoured men,
 In the world's volume writ with History's lasting pen.
 No! there are some who in their bosom's haven
 Cherish thy memory—on whose hearts are graven
 The living recollections of thy worth—
 Thy frank sincerity, thine ardent mirth;
 That nobleness of spirit, so allied
 To those high qualities it quick desecrated
 In others' natures, that by sympathies
 It knit with them in friendship's strongest ties—
 Th' enthusiasm which thy soul pervaded—
 The deep poetic feeling, which invaded
 The narrow channel of thy stream of life,
 And wrought therein consuming, inward strife,—
 All these and other kindred excellencies
 Do those who knew thee dwell upon, and thence is
 Derived a cordial, fresh remembrance
 Of thee, as though thou wert but in a trance.

I, too, can think of thee, with friendship's glow,
 Who but at distance only didst thee know;
 And oft thy gentle form flits past my sight
 In transient day dreams, and a tranquil light,
 Like that of warm Italian skies, comes o'er
 My sorrowing heart—I feel thou art no more—
 Those mild, pure skies thou long'st to look upon,
 Till friends, in kindness, bade thee oft "Begone
 To that more genial clime, and breathe the air
 Of southern shores; thy wasted strength repair."
 Then all the Patriot burst upon thy soul;
 Thy love of country made thee slun the goal
 (As thou prophetically felt 'twould be.)
 Of thy last pilgrimage. Thou cross'd the sea,
 Leaving thy heart and hopes in England here,
 And went as doth a corpse upon its bier!

Still do I see thee on the river's strand
 Take thy last step upon thy native land—
 Still feel the last kind pressure of thy hand,
 A calm dejection in thy youthful face,
 To which e'en sickness lent a tender grace—
 A hectic bloom—the sacrificial flower,
 Which marks th' approach of Death's all-withering power
 Oft do my thoughts keep vigils at thy tomb
 Across the sea, beneath the walls of Rome;
 And even now a tear will find its way,
 Heralding pensive thoughts which thither stray—
 How must they mourn who feel what I but *know*?
 What can assuage their poignancy of woe,
 If I, a stranger, (save that I had been
 Where thou wast, and thy gentleness had seen.)

* Col. 249.

Now feel mild sorrow and a welcome sadness
As then I felt, when'er I saw thee, gladness —
Mine was a friendship all upon one side;
Thou knewest me by name and nought beside.
In humble station, I but shar'd the smile
Of which some trivial thought might thee beguile!
Happy in that — proud but to hear thy voice
Accost me: inwardly did I rejoice
To gain a word from thee, and if a thought
Stray'd into utterance, quick the words I caught.
I laid in wait to catch a glimpse of thee,
And plann'd where'er thou wert that I might be.
I look'd on thee as a superior being,
Whom I felt sweet content in merely seeing:
With thy fine qualities I stor'd my mind;
And now thou'rt gone, their mem'ry stays behind.
Mixt admiration fills my heart, nor can
I tell which most to love — the Poet or the Man.

November, 1826.

GASTON.

The "anecdote of Keats" alluded to by "Gaston" is as follows, and is, perhaps, the first mention of the incident in print. It may have been communicated by Leigh Hunt, as it is he who states ('Byron and some of his Contemporaries,' 1828) that it was the wish of Keats that *only* the line, "Here lies," &c., should be inscribed, if anything were to be inscribed, on his tomb:—

A YOUNG POET'S OWN EPITAPH.

A few weeks before John Keats died of decline, at Rome, a gentleman who was sitting by his bedside spoke of an inscription to his memory. Keats desired that there should be no mention of his name or country. "If there be anything," he said, "let it be, *Here lies the body of one whose name was writ in water.*"

The next item in the *Table Book* is the following letter to the editor (vol. ii. col. 430) concerning Keats's pecuniary affairs. What is called the poet's "will" is printed by Mr. Buxton Forman ('Keats's Works,' i. xxx) from a transcript found among Sir Charles Dilke's "Keats" papers, and as Mr. C. W. Dilke, after the poet's death, took an active part in the settlement of his accounts with George Keats, it is not improbable that "O. Z." was Mr. C. W. Dilke himself. Mr. Buxton Forman, however, will be better able to judge of this than I am. In any case "O. Z.'s" letter tends to establish the genuineness of the "will."

THE WILL

OF JOHN KEATS, THE POET.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Underneath I send you a copy of a document which "poor Keats" sent to Mr. —, in August, 1820, just before his departure for Italy.

This paper was intended by him to operate as his last will and testament, but the sages of Doctors' Commons refused to receive it as such, for reasons which to a lawyer would be perfectly satisfactory, however the rest of the world might deem them deficient in cogency:—

COPY.

"My share of books divide amongst my friends. In case of my death this scrap of paper may be serviceable in your possession.

"All my estate, real and personal, consists in the losses [corrected to "hopes" in magazine *errata*] of the sale of books, published or unpublished. Now I wish — and you to be the first paid creditors—the rest is in *nubibus*—but, in case it should shower, pay — the few pounds I owe him."

Although too late to afford him any satisfaction or comfort, it did "shower" at last; and that, too, from a source which, in its general aspect, bears all the gloominess of a cloud, without any of its refreshing or fertilizing anticipations—I mean the Court of Chancery. This unexpected "shower" was sufficiently copious to enable the fulfilment of all the wishes expressed in the above note. His friends have therefore the gratification of knowing that no pecuniary loss has been (or need have been) sustained, by any one of those with whom he was connected, either by friendship or otherwise.

I am, Sir, &c. O. Z.

The remaining paragraph relating to Keats is to be found at column 810 of the first volume of the *Table Book*. It forms an editorial note on the following not very *à propos* postscript to an article on pagan 'Groves and High Places,' contributed by a correspondent who signs "J. R. P." :—

"The groves round London within a few years have been nearly destroyed by the speculating builders."

On this the editor remarks:—

"J. R. P.'s note may be an excuse for observing that the 'grove' best known perhaps to the inhabitants of London is that at Camberwell..... Hampstead, however, is the 'place of groves';—how long it may remain so is a secret in the bosom of speculators and builders.....In the neighbourhood of Hampstead Church, and between that edifice and the heath, there are several old groves. Winding southwardly from the heath, there is a charming little grove in Well Walk, with a bench at the end; whereon I last saw poor Keats, the poet of the 'Pot of Basil,' sitting and sobbing his dying breath into a handkerchief,—gleaning parting looks towards the quiet landscape he had delighted in—musing, as in his 'Ode to a Nightingale.'"

The first three stanzas of that ode are quoted, and so the note ends. Now the editor was Hone—but the incident is puzzlingly similar to that related by Leigh Hunt in his *Literary Examiner* (August 23rd, 1823), and again, in 1828, in his 'Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries,' and perhaps elsewhere. In 1823 Hunt wrote:—

"You know the grove of elms there [in Well Walk]. It was in that grove, on the bench next the heath, that he suddenly turned upon me, his eyes swimming with tears [unaccustomed tears" in 1828], and told me he was 'dying of a broken heart' [his heart was breaking" in 1828]. He must have been wonderfully excited to make such a confession; for his spirit was lofty to a degree of pride."

If poor Keats twice sat sobbing on that bench, one is the sorrier—but I leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Colvin and Mr. Forman, who are much better able to judge. J. D. C.

THE RIVAL ORIENTAL CONGRESSES.

DR. LEITNER writes:—

"With reference to Dr. Ginsburg's publication of a letter from Dr. C. H. H. Wright intended to convey the false imputation that the latter's name had been retained on the committee of the 'Statutory Congress' of 1891 without his consent, I have much pleasure in publishing extracts from letters received from Dr. Wright of recent date (May 12th and August 10th and 15th), showing that, whatever sympathies he may have with the side on which German scholars mainly range themselves, he has not only remained true to the Congress of 1891, but he also assists it so far as he can. He has never withdrawn from our committee, as Dr. Ginsburg would insinuate.

"May 12, 1891.—Although fully recognizing, as far as I know, the legality of your standpoint, the side which embraces the German Semitists has naturally my chief sympathy."

"To this we have no objection, as long as Dr. Wright aids us also; we have a number of adherents among German Semitists, and if others reserve information, which should be communicated to the learned world as early as possible, for another year, we can only pity their narrow-mindedness.

"Dr. Wright then remarks in the same letter:—
"With regard to your special agenda in Section b, I, I think what is required for the promotion of Hebrew or cognate subjects is not more prizes for students, but more *posts*, such as lectureships, professorships, ordinary or extraordinary, and in which real investigators might be encouraged to pursue studies which do not *pay* financially."

"Dr. Wright finally goes on to express his views on one of our prize essays, views which have naturally received our careful consideration.
"August 10, 1891.—I cannot get up anything of value in the way of a paper for the Congress unless you would like a short paper of suggestions for the encouragement of Oriental studies, in which case I would make an effort to give you such."

"August 15, 1891.—Shall try and send paper as requested. I fear I cannot be present at the whole Congress, but would try, perhaps, and be present one or two days."

"He then makes inquiries regarding the railway facilities offered here and in France to holders of our card of membership.

"As for your remark that 'the quarrelling between the rival Congresses continues,' I deny its accuracy. It takes two to quarrel, and we decline to be one of them. I have also explained that there can be no possible rivalry between a Congress in 1891 and another proposed for 1892. We had to build up our Congress of 1891, not fight the shadow of another year, and no one will admire those who do not even give us a fortnight's peace within the opening of our Congress to do our work without the would-be impediment of their slander."

"I will attend to Dr. Ginsburg as soon as the Congress of 1891 is over. There is not, and never has

been, a single name on *our* lists without the fullest authority. Those who have tried a fall with us as regards their accuracy have invariably come off second best. We have also, as you know, in reserve other blows, which we could deliver if we cared to quarrel. Many names, on the contrary, have figured on the circulars for 1892 without their owners' consent or against their wishes. We, however, do not object to our members joining even a monopolist Congress, as long as it does *something*, however one-sided and imperfect, towards Oriental research. What we insist on is the integrity of our statutes of 1873 and the maintenance of a true republic of Oriental letters, which shall be free and open to all inquiry, and in which all schools, scholars, and nationalities shall be on an equal footing. We are, in consequence, strong enough for a good Congress a fortnight hence, in spite of the malice of men who, after breaking their signed pledges for 1891, have used our name, organization, and a portion of our funds, for purposes opposed to those for which they were intended, even after the founders, whose authority they falsely claimed, had given their statements an unqualified public and uncontradicted *démenti*.

"P.S.—After writing above I have received a letter, dated August 18th, from Dr. Wright, in which he writes:—

"Enclosed I send you my subscription. I shall try and send you up in time, prior to September 1st, a paper on 'Practical Suggestions on the Encouragement of Oriental Studies at the Universities.'"

"I may add that I never wrote to Dr. Wright on the subject of Dr. Ginsburg's insinuation in the *Athenæum*, having no occasion to doubt Dr. Wright, or to believe his detractor."

Prof. Max Müller writes from Cardiff:—

"Would you kindly allow me a small space in your columns to state that I find it physically impossible, in addition to my ordinary correspondence, which is heavy, to answer all the letters which are addressed to me with regard to the next International Congress of Orientalists? All questions concerning our last Congress at Stockholm and Christiania should be addressed to the two Presidents, Count Mohrenheim, Minister of Education at Stockholm, and Prof. Lieblein at Christiania. They continue in office till the meeting of the next Congress. They keep the minutes, the financial accounts, and superintend the publication of the papers read at the last Congress. Questions concerning our next Congress in 1892 should be addressed to the secretaries of the Organizing Committee, 22, Albemarle Street, Prof. Rhys Davids, Prof. Douglas, and Prof. Macdonell. All offers of papers to be read should be submitted to the presidents or secretaries of the respective sections, Profs. Cowell, Robertson Smith, Sayce, Pinches, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir Arthur Gordon, Le Page Renouf. In the interest of Oriental scholarship I have accepted the duties of President for our next Congress in 1892, and I hope my health may enable me to discharge them when the time comes. But the duties of the new President begin only with the new Congress, when the present Presidents resign, and I hope it may not be considered a want of courtesy on my part if for the present I must leave many letters unanswered. I shall be absent from England till the middle of October."

THE 'DICTIONARY OF ANTIQUITIES.'

I FULLY accept Mr. Marindin's assurance that his article was in type before mine was published, and assume that it implies a further assurance that no material alterations were made after the article was in type. So I must now show exactly how I came to make that charge of plagiarism. The important passage runs thus, vol. ii. pp. 1071, 1072:—

"In this point the supposed date of the treatise will bear out Gilbert's deduction from inscriptions ('Gr. Staatsalt.,' i. p. 221), that the special office of *στρατηγός ἐν συμπόσι* began sometime between 334 and 324 B.C.; and agrees also with the fact, which he notices, that a further apportionment of offices, not here mentioned, such as *ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ*, *ἐν τοῖς ἑσπέραις*, &c. (presumably taking up the other five strategii), is traceable first in reference to an event ('C. I. A.,' ii. 331) shortly before 315 B.C. (i.e., later than the date assigned to 'Aθ. πολ.)."

In this passage Mr. Marindin stated distinctly that, according to Gilbert, the further apportionment is traceable first in reference to an event shortly before 315 B.C. I found that Gilbert simply said, p. 222, note 2:—*ὁ στρατηγός ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ* aus dem Jahre 315/4 nachweisbar, 'C. I. A.,' ii. 331. Clearly, then, Mr. Marindin's statement was wrong as regards Gilbert.

Yet the error could hardly be due to misprint or mistranslation, for Mr. Marindin's date was right, while Gilbert's date was wrong. So Mr. Marindin had obtained the date elsewhere.

Obviously he might have obtained it from the text of the inscription in the 'Corpus.' But, in the first place, I could not comprehend why he should then have referred to Gilbert in this way. Writers do not usually say that a certain event happened at a certain date according to a certain authority, and silently alter the date given by that authority. And, in the second place, I did not think that he was likely to refer to the 'Corpus,' for I had reason to believe that he was not in the habit of verifying his quotations.* He now says that I could have discovered for myself the groundlessness of my accusation, for any one who consults the inscription in the 'Corpus' can see why he substituted the right date for the wrong date. But that is not so. I knew the inscription, and consequently could see that the one date had been rightly substituted for the other. But I could not see that he had, therefore, obtained the right date from the inscription. I imagined that he might have obtained it from that article of mine, which was published nearly three months before the publication of the 'Dictionary.'

I observed that, in the passage cited above, Mr. Marindin spoke of the date "assigned" to the *Ἀθ. πολ.* and its "supposed" date, and placed this date somewhere between 334 and 324 B.C.; and also observed that he mentioned in a foot-note that the *Quarterly* for April had appeared since those words were in print. When a writer speaks of the date "assigned" to a treatise, or its "supposed" date, he presumably refers to a date that has been published somewhere; and (so far as I know) the only dates for the *Ἀθ. πολ.* published before April were Mr. Kenyon's and mine. In the original edition Mr. Kenyon dated the treatise before 307 B.C., and in a note in these columns on February 7th I dated it before 325 B.C., both of us necessarily dating it after the archontal year 329/8 B.C. Therefore, when I found Mr. Marindin placing the "assigned" or "supposed" date of the treatise somewhere between 334 and 324 B.C., I concluded that he was silently adopting my date for the treatise. And I thought that, if he silently adopted my date for the treatise, he might very probably be silently adopting the date that I had given for an event connected with the treatise.

I also observed that, in the passage cited above, Mr. Marindin made a remark that was pointless and inaccurate in its context there, while I had made a remark about the same subjects which was accurate and to the point in its context in my article. The *Ἀθ. πολ.* mentions the office of *στρατηγός* *συμμορίας*, and an inscription of 324 B.C. mentions the office, while an inscription of 334 B.C. shows that the office was not then in existence. Mr. Marindin remarked that the supposed date of the treatise bears out Gilbert's deduction from inscriptions that the office came into existence somewhere between 334 and 324 B.C. But that is nonsense. The treatise mentions the office, so it proves that the office was in existence at the date of writing, but it throws no light whatever upon the point that the office came into existence after 334 B.C. Mr. Marindin's allusion to 334 B.C. was wholly irrelevant. But my allusion to 334 B.C. was very pertinent, for I

was showing that this date in the inscription helped to determine the date of the treatise.

In my opinion, there were indications that Mr. Marindin had obtained the decisive date "shortly before 315 B.C." from that article of mine, as well as indications that he had not obtained it from the 'Corpus.' And I was greatly impressed by the fact that he distinctly intimated that he had obtained the date from Gilbert, when that was manifestly impossible, as Gilbert gave a different date. So my conclusion was that he had appropriated the results of my article; but, being desirous (for various reasons) that the 'Dictionary' should not acknowledge any indebtedness to me, he had referred to Gilbert for the facts without perceiving that Gilbert was wrong in one of the essential dates. And I must remark that he has not explained in his letter why he said that Gilbert notices a certain fact, when Gilbert does not notice that fact, but makes a statement inconsistent therewith.

I need hardly repeat that I fully accept Mr. Marindin's assurances, and frankly express my regret that I made this charge against him; but I think he will himself admit that I did not make the charge very heedlessly.

Mr. Marindin suggests that all the information for my article in the *Classical Review* lay ready to hand in Gilbert's book. But that is not so. Several of Gilbert's dates are wrong, and dates are of the first importance in questions of chronology. And Gilbert has entirely overlooked the difficulty about the *στρατηγός* *παρὰ* *σκεπή*. As a matter of fact, I was not acquainted with Gilbert's book when I wrote the article.

In the latter part of his letter Mr. Marindin replies to allegations that I have not made. He informs your readers that it does not greatly concern him that I consider him ignorant of Latin and Greek. I have nowhere expressed that opinion. I stated that the writers on maritime subjects in the 'Dictionary' were continually blundering in their Latin and their Greek, and gave instances enough. But I never attempted to determine whether those writers blundered because they were ignorant of Latin and Greek or because they were scamping their work. He also informs your readers that Dr. Warre does not mind my telling him that he knows little of ships. I have nowhere expressed any opinion about Dr. Warre's knowledge of ships generally, or even of ancient ships. I showed in great detail that most of his statements in the article "Navis" were at fault as to the length, breadth, depth, tonnage, speed, rig, oars, and crew; and I left your readers to draw their own conclusions.

With regard to Mr. Seaton's letter, it is admitted that the *ὑποζώματα* were hawsers that went round ships either horizontally or vertically; and Athenæos states, v. 37, that on a ship 280 cubits long and 38 cubits broad, each *ὑπόζωμα* was 600 cubits long, i.e., just long enough to go round the ship horizontally. I cannot discover any evidence in favour of the view that they went round ships vertically. Mr. Seaton certainly points out a passage in Plutarch where *ὑποζώννυμι* means putting a band round a horse's belly vertically; but there are several well-known passages where it clearly means putting a belt round a man's waist horizontally.

CECIL TORR.

Moirs Place, Southampton, Aug. 17, 1891.

Is it just possible that Mr. Torr and Mr. Seaton may both be right as to the position of the ropes used in "frapping" or undergirding a vessel in a leaky condition from straining in a heavy sea? This term "frapping" is also used at sea for turns crossing any complication of ropes already strained in order to increase tension, as in cording a long narrow box the vertical turns are hove tauter and become more effective by the addition of one or more horizontal, or what a seaman would call "frapping"

or "racking turns," crossing and connecting the vertical ones. It seems to me that Mr. Seaton is somewhat mistaken in looking upon the skin, or longitudinal planking, of a vessel larger than a clench-built boat, as her chief source of strength, longitudinal strains, or hogging, being quite as often the cause of leakage in a long, heavily-timbered, carvel-built ship. Indeed, in most of our old men-of-war the whole of the vertical timbers below water were not only bolted close together horizontally, but were actually caulked with oakum, so that the entire frame of the bottom was watertight beneath the outer skin of plank and the inner one or lining. A very good instance of the value of cross turns in tautening others at right angles to them is the way they were employed upon the stout rope "gammoning," or lashing, which secured the old-fashioned bowsprit down to the knee of the head. In this case, after a number of vertical turns, usually eleven, had been hove as taut as possible by capstan power on board, they were further tautened by several cross or "racking turns" taken round them under the bowsprit. All sailors, in fact, make use whenever possible of this most effective means of tautening a lashing by means of "racking turns"; and after a ship had been undergirded vertically the readiest way of heaving such turns tauter that would occur to a seaman would be by "racking" them with others in a fore-and-aft or horizontal position.

ROBT. C. LESLIE.

P.S.—Has the word "tormentum" any connexion with racking turns? The ropes, or bands of "sennit," passed round boats hanging from davits at sea to secure them to the ship are called "the gripes."

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
TO ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

YE twain who long forgot your brotherhood
And those far fountains whence, through ages hoary,

Your fathers drew whate'er ye have for glory,
Your English speech, your dower of English blood—
Ye ask to-day, in sorrow's holiest mood,
When all save love seems film most transitory,
"How shall we honour him whose noble story
Hallows the footprints where our Lowell stood?"

Your hands be joined—those fratricidal hands,
Once trembling each to seize a brother's throat:
How shall ye honour him whose spirit stands
Between you still? Keep love's bright sails aloft,
For Lowell's sake, where once ye strove and smote
On those wide waters that divide your strands.

This is the way to honour the illustrious man whose loss to day England and America are mourning, and, assuredly, this is the way above all others in which he would have wished to be honoured. For, though literature was the passion of his life, he knew that to join the hands of England and America, as he set himself to do, was to make a poem in action—a poem that would work towards the final emancipation of the English-speaking race, the final emancipation of the world. For he it was who said,

Weak-winged is song,
Nor aims at that clear-ethered height
Whither the brave deed climbs for light.

In a word, fine as is the written work of Lowell, his unwritten work is finer still. His whole life shows that he had, and had in overflowing abundance, what most Americans lack—moral courage, the high-bred courage to defy that voice of the people which is not yet the voice of God, and will never be at all like God's voice until the far-off day when safely lodged in the largest number of skulls are the best ideas. He came over here full of anti-English prejudices. When he said, "We are worth nothing except so far as we have disinfected ourselves of Anglicism," he fully meant what he said. Englishmen who met him then were apt to find this disinfecting process rather a nuisance, but with the American new-comer, if he is of the

* Neglect in verifying quotations can only be detected when it leads to mistakes; so that, for every instance of such neglect that can be detected, there are probably a dozen that cannot. I traced many of Mr. Marindin's mistakes to this cause. I need only remind your readers of a couple that I mentioned in these columns on July 25th. In the article "Theoris" he called the Delian vessel a *τριήρης*, and referred to Plutarch, who calls her a *τριακόντορος*. In the article "Navarchus" he said that a *trierarch* was the captain of a Liburnian, and referred to Tacitus, who says that a *trierarch* was an officer in charge of a fleet of Liburnians. Had he verified the quotations, he could not have made those mistakes.

right strain, you have only to grin and bear. In the atmosphere of his fathers he will soon begin to grow.

An evening newspaper, in some interesting reminiscences of Lowell, alluded the other day to the fact that my own friendship with him "began in a tiff"—began in some warm words that I was impelled to address to him in answer to certain warm words of his against England. The anecdote is true enough; and it is also true, as the writer of the paragraphs goes on to say, that it was my fortune to witness "the rise and progress" of what certain Americans called his "Anglomania," until at last, when he began to praise our climate, I was obliged as an honest cosmopolitan to check such fervid John Bullism.

The truth is that Lowell, having been thrown into the best circles—best, I mean, as regards their wide knowledge of man and of men—discovered (as Emerson had done before him) that the voice of the mob of New York is, in its Anglophobic temper at least, as far off from being the voice of God as that of any people under the sun. He found that between an American of the true strain and an Englishman of the true strain there is a stronger attraction than exists between men of any other strain, however good. He found that John Bull is not quite so offensively taurine as the American pressmen paint him—that he is not in the habit of greeting Jonathan with "a certain condescension," but on the contrary is in the habit of treating him as an absolute equal in most things, and as a superior in some. He found that in England, notwithstanding an ornamental monarchy, and notwithstanding an aristocracy not quite so ornamental, there is as much personal liberty as in America, and a little more. In fact, he found himself (as every American of the right strain finds himself) extremely comfortable in England. And he dared to say so. No doubt an average Englishman would, in like circumstances, have rejoiced to speak out. But then the earthly Paradise has not yet come in England. English intelligence and culture and good breeding are not as yet under the feet of White-chapel. Lowell knew very well that his comfortable life in Lowndes Square would be adjudicated upon at the New York gutters, and that the verdict would be "Too darned comfortable." Like every American, he had inherited a respect for that gutter-verdict which to English people is a little puzzling. But what he had to do was to tell the truth, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." He told it, and the gutters took offence. In courage, in truthfulness, in everything, he was the type of the Puritan idea in its most bracing expression, as Hawthorne (a man of rarer and finer genius) is a type of fevered Puritanism on its most unhealthy side. His courage, his honesty, his proud uncompromising independence, were all his own, but Puritanism fostered them. With all his love of England, America did not hold a more loyal son than he. In her glorious destiny he had a faith as strong as it was wise. Though for many years America has been peculiarly happy in the ministers she has sent to St. James's, never did she send a nobler son than Lowell, and never was he more loyal than at the very moment when he was saying those kind words about England which angered certain Americans whose loyalty to their country means "bumpousness," or else a selfish hardening of the national conscience.

In England his position was unique. In the high places of our land, where everything worthy is cherished and recognized except pure literature, a man like Lowell and in Lowell's position must form the only link between the English world of letters and the world of diplomats and courtiers. History will have to record that this state of things has been the most noticeable and interesting feature of the present reign; but it will point to Lowell as the man who formed a link between the two worlds. Lowell's only true ambition being literary success, he was continually moving

from one of these worlds into the other. His diplomatic functions shed lustre upon him as a literary figure, howsoever little his literary fame may have added to his position in that other world.

During one and the same day he might be met at luncheon at the house of a certain great poet, at a five-o'clock tea at Mrs. Procter's, and at dinner with people to whom these names conveyed some meaning perhaps, but less meaning than did the name of the late Mr. Fordham of Newmarket. But it might not be easy to say at which house Lowell made himself the most agreeable. To talk, as many Americans have talked, of Lowell's subservience to the English aristocracy is to talk with as much ignorance as spite. That stiffness of bearing in what is called specially "society," which at first used to be commented upon, but which soon passed away, was simply the raw expression of an invulnerable independence which once was rather too dogged and aggressive. He used to speak of himself as being an exceedingly shy man by nature. On one occasion I asked him to lunch with me to meet an eminent man of letters whom he had never seen and wanted to see. Noticing that he hesitated, I said—in irony of course—"I am afraid that the American minister who has jostled most of the grandees in Europe feels shy." He said, "I do, but never with grandees."

In order to realize what was the temper of the great Puritans of old, such as Milton and such as Cromwell, it was, I believe, almost necessary to be brought into personal contact with Lowell. Puritanism has been, and still is, a favourite butt with the poets, and no doubt in England in our own day it has got so mixed up with blatant quackery as to lend itself to ridicule. But this is not so in America in the circles where Lowell moved. Simply noble is such Puritanism as that. Have those who sneer at it ever asked themselves what true Puritanism is? Not they! It is the expression of a deep instinctive movement of man's nature. It has always existed, and its function has always been to act as a corrective to the over-activity of the pagan instinct which leads man to yield to the demands of the flesh. Without Puritanism the human race would have come to an end long ago. Man is in a different position from the lower animals. In yielding to the indulgence of the appetites the lower animals rarely exceed healthy limits, even in feeding, and never in sexual intercourse. The gorging of an animal like the boa constrictor (whose dinners are so few and far between) is healthy and necessary, and tends to preserve the race. The gustatory appetite of the animal is never, as in the case of the London alderman, teased and flogged into unhealthy activity by the exercise of a reasoning imagination learned in the niceties of "calipash and calipee." And so with the sexual appetite. It is in man only that the mental processes come in and interfere with the economies of nature; it is in man only that increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on. Without the Puritan instinct for self-dominance the pagan instinct for self-indulgence, stung to unhealthy activity by man's mental processes, would long before Buddha's time have played havoc with the race in the great struggle for life. That English Puritanism when planted in the New World should flourish there with more vigour than ever it flourished in Europe was in the nature of things. The old, simple, single-handed struggle with nature was there in a measure renewed, and the very instinct of self-preservation demanded a vigorous exercise of man's self-dominance, otherwise the "Injun" and the backwoods combined would have made short work with him. It was inevitable, therefore, that the Puritan element in man should flourish there, and, indeed, bear a new fruit racy of the soil. And, surely, a splendid fruit it is. Although America has in late years produced no man in whom has been exhibited so much of the

old Puritanical fire as was shown by Gordon, still it may well be said that the greatest and strongest man of our time was Lincoln, and that great as is the distance between him and Garfield, no Englishman can properly be set between them.

To give literary voice to the best form of Puritanism such as this was the glory of Lowell. Puritanism, indeed, lives at the heart of all that he ever wrote; it lives in his humorous work with as much vigour as it lives in his serious poetry. All humour is, of course, the expression of a sense of the incongruity of things as they are when compared with some ideal standard existing in the humourist's mind. The incongruity between the Christianity of Christ and the Christianity advertising itself from one end of America to the other is the subject-matter of all Lowell's humorous work. If the doctrines of the New Testament were put into general practice for a single day in the country that, besides a few true Puritans, has produced Barnum, Jay Gould, and McKinley, the entire structure of civilization would fall down like a house of cards. In America, as in England, Christianity is non-existent as a practical creed; and this is by far the most amazing phenomenon that history has ever shown. In the Buddhist countries there is a real relation between the social doctrine and the social organism. It is the same with Islam; but in the so-called Christian countries of the Western world the social doctrine and the social organism contradict each other at every turn. The incongruity is absolute. Life in London and in New York is one harlequinade. It is Lowell's apprehension of this incongruity which explains what has been called his blasphemy. A disciple of Christ making mouths at the blasphemous Jewish mob would be open to the same charge. That remarkable poem called "Old Souls to Mend," by the English parable-writer Dr. Gordon Hake, treating the same subject in the same temper, has also been called blasphemous, and with the like lack of reason. The same sense of the incongruity between the modern Christianity and the doctrine of Christ is the basis of several of Lowell's serious poems. In the poem called "A Parable," for instance, he gives a picture of Christ returning to the earth in order to learn

How the men my brethren believe in me.

The motive of the poem is the incongruity between the pomps and splendours of the paganized Christianity that receives Him and the kind of reception He expected.

The same incongruity is expressed, though in a more oblique way, in the "Vision of Sir Launfal," where a knight who has travelled the world in quest of the Holy Grail finds that the cup which he has filled at a streamlet in order to quench the thirst of a leprous beggar is the very Grail itself, and that the beggar is Christ. In each case an admirable conception is developed with great subtlety and suggestiveness; but in each case the "criticism of life" is so apparent that the poem is removed from the region of pure poetic art. Perhaps I ought to say exactly what I mean by challenging the poem because it is a criticism of life. It is always difficult to know when Matthew Arnold is in earnest and when he is playing with his readers; but if he was in earnest when he defined poetry to be a "criticism of life," he certainly achieved in one famous phrase a definition of poetry which for whimsical perversity can never be surpassed. Had he said the opposite of this—had he said that all pure literature except poetry may be a criticism of life, but that poetry must be a simple projection of life in order for it to be separated from prose—he might perhaps have got nearer to the truth, although, as regards prose, it must not be forgotten that the difference between writers like Balzac and writers like Scott is this: that inasmuch as the one criticizes life, while the other projects it, the one adopts the prose method, while the other adopts the poetic method.

If there is in any literary work a true projection of life, it must sometimes be classed as poetry, even though the writer shows but an imperfect conception of poetic art. Although much of Browning's noble and brilliant writing is a "criticism of life," and is therefore, as I think, not poetry, a very considerable portion of his work is poetry, because it is a true projection, and not a criticism, of life. But Lowell's verse is all "criticism of life." Of poetic projection there is almost nothing at all. Most noble and brilliant and splendid writing it is, to be sure, and as such we cannot admire it too much. It was, moreover, entirely the expression of his own individuality.

In life his most striking characteristic—a characteristic indicated not only by the watchful grey eyes and the apparently conscious eyebrows that overshadowed them, but in every intonation of his voice and every movement of his limbs—was a marvellous sagacity. Delightful as was personal intercourse with him, the charm was not quite undisturbed. Every now and then you felt yourself to be under the microscope of a Yankee naturalist. You felt that you were being examined, weighed, and classified for America, perhaps for Boston. It is this sagacity that gives life to his prose. What is called his wit is merely this almost preternatural sagacity in rapid movement. What is called his humour is this same sagacity at rest and in a meditative mood. The obtrusion, however, of sagacity in poetry, unless it be in worldly verse, is fatal. Byron, the most sagacious of all nineteenth century poets before Browning, seems to have been aware of this either by intuition or reflection; for it is only in his poems written in the mock-heroic vein, such as 'Don Juan,' 'The Vision of Judgment,' 'Beppo,' &c., that he allows his sagacity to display itself and interfere with the impression that all serious poets must make in order to be accepted—the impression of being inspired by something deeper than sagacity. But the odd thing is that Lowell as a critic was perfectly conscious of all this. The vice of knowingness was, however, the one which he could never conquer. To say a thing epigrammatically and brilliantly was to him more than to say it poetically. The same remark applies to his humorous poems. Even in humour, paradoxical as it may appear to say so, the humourist's sagacity may be too much in evidence, if it interfere with that poetic glow which belongs to the very greatest humour, whether it be quiet and Cervantic or Rabelaisian and noisy. In all first-rate humorous work the basis of the structure should seem to be not worldly sagacity, but poetic enjoyment illumined and strengthened by worldly sagacity. This will be seen at once if we compare the 'Man made of Money' and the 'Chronicles of Clovenhook' of that once popular humourist Douglas Jerrold with the humour of Dickens even when the latter has passed into satire. In the 'Biglow Papers' everything seems to be vitalized not by humorous enjoyment, but by Lowell's keen sagacity. The writer's intention to pour intellectual matter into humorous forms is too apparent. The highest humour is poetic in its substance, and consists of a projection rather than of a criticism of life, as we see in a thousand instances in Shakespeare and in Sterne. Christopher Sly's interjection,

'Tis a very excellent piece of work, madam lady,
Would 'twere done!

and the remark of the "foolish fat scullion" in 'Tristram Shandy' on getting the news of her young master's death, are typical examples of the humorous way of projecting rather than of criticizing life displayed by the greatest masters of poetic humour.

With regard to Lowell as a serious poet, there are those in his own country who think that in seeking the poet's crown he was, all his life, hunting a shadow.

Immediately after the death of an eminent writer it is not pleasant to indulge in any

criticism of his work, except that of a laudatory kind; but it is very specially unpleasant to do so when the eminent writer is an American, and the critic an Englishman. Lowell himself was wont to speak of the British critic as an "insular person," and it is undeniable that the British critic is a person living in an island. Geography has always played an important part in man's conceptions of man. French criticism is not insular, for France is not an island. And the same remark applies to American criticism. As my ideas about Lowell as a poet coincide with those expressed in the following quotation, I think it wise to stand behind the buckler of so good an American as Mr. George S. Hillard:—

"Mr. Lowell has more of the 'vision' than the 'faculty divine.' He has the eye and mind of a poet, but wants the plastic touch which 'turns to shape the form of things unknown.' His conceptions are superior to his power of execution. We are reminded in reading his poetry of the observation of a judicious critic in a sister art,—that the picture would have been better painted if the painter had taken more pains. In this volume there is more of the ore of poetry, but little of it in its purified and polished state.....In all that belongs to the form and garb of verse there is room for great improvement."

The critic dwelling in an island who should dare to write in this way about any American poet must needs be a bolder man than I. But it is amusing to observe the way in which other American critics speak of poetic art as being a thing apart from poetry itself. To say that form is essential to poetry is not enough. In the deep and true sense poetry is form. Even in prose the way of saying the thing in pure literature is as important as the thing said. It is science that deals with the *Verstand* of man. For pure literature has only to do with the *Vernunft*, leaving science to address the *Verstand*; and as there is so little to tell the soul which it does not already know, and did not know ages and ages before Homer chanted the 'Iliad,' the way of telling it is almost everything, even in prose. "Le style c'est l'homme" has thus a deeper meaning than Buffon himself supposed. But in poetry the way of saying the thing is of the first importance, as Lowell the critic well knew, or he would never have said (following Wordsworth), "In all real poetry the form is not a garment, but a body." That a man of Lowell's amazing gifts should not, when he set himself to write in verse, apply his own principles to his own work would be scarcely conceivable were it not for certain other examples which shall be nameless. No poet with a true ear could so persistently throw the accent upon weak words as he does in that fine poem the 'Commemoration Ode.' He is constantly forgetting that underlying all rhythms is the rhythm of nature, the free movement of the thoughts and emotions passing into words; and that, as I have said on a previous occasion, the object of all metrical expression is to achieve such complete mastery over the metrical form adopted as to make it seem this free movement. The simpler the metrical form, the more easily can this movement be rendered by means of verbal melody. But in all metres the poet should never rest till he has made the structural emphasis peculiar to the form meet and strengthen the natural emphasis of the emotion. Wherever there is a sense of effort in reading a poem, such as we experience in reading the 'Harvard Ode,' the 'Sir Launfal,' and the sonnets of Lowell, it arises from a struggle between the rhythm of nature and the rhythm peculiar to the metrical form, such as is never seen in the work of the great masters, but such as is constantly seen in Lowell, and, indeed, in most American poets except Poe and one or two living writers. The relation between quantity and accent in modern metres seems to be almost ignored in America.

As a critic Lowell was one of the best equipped men of our time. His reading was both thorough and wide, and he never ceased to be

a reader. His studies of Dante and of Dryden would alone give him a high place both as a student and as a critic. The 'Dryden' is an unequalled performance. There is scarcely a sentence in the essay that does not coruscate with intelligence, and almost the same thing may be said in regard to the 'Dante.' As to Dante, however, it is a remarkable fact that poets who make a special study of the great Italian seem to be but little influenced by his supreme method. Dante's masterful conciseness and starlike purity of style, scornful of adjectives, even those of colour and form, were the special admiration of Rossetti as they were of Lowell; and yet one remained as absolutely uninfluenced by the Dantesque method as the other. Is it that the richness of Shakespeare and those who have followed in his wake has so dazzled the English imagination that the high clarity of Dante is out of their compass? If so it is a pity, for Dante's style is so pure and so high that it may be called the ideal style. By the side of him other poets may all be called mannered. It is the voice of Nature herself speaking; and if it is the fact that a poet of high order like Rossetti can give his days and nights to Dante and yet fail to seize any one of his excellences, while the voice of Shakespeare is recalled in many a lovely turn and daring image, it shows how impossible it is to escape the influence of poetry written in one's mother tongue.

THEODORE WATTS.

Literary Gossip.

LORD SALISBURY has been elected President of the Roxburghe Club in succession to the late Earl of Powis.

MR. AUBREY DE VERE has in preparation a volume of mediæval records in blank verse. The subjects treated include incidents in the lives of Columbus, Copernicus, and Joan of Arc. Mr. de Vere has been among the recent visitors of Lord Tennyson.

By arrangement with the American publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will issue in the course of the autumn an edition of Mr. Lowell's poems complete in one volume, uniform with their one-volume editions of Tennyson, Wordsworth, and Shelley. Mr. Thomas Hughes will contribute an introduction to the volume, which should be welcome to many admirers of the poet who have not cared to provide themselves with the recently completed library edition of his works.

IN *Blackwood* for September Col. Henry Knollys will give an account of 'Diamond Digging in South Africa,' the outcome of a visit paid to the Kimberley mines while he was in command of the Royal Artillery at Cape Town. These mines now afford employment to 1,500 white men and 12,000 natives, and Col. Knollys, who took every opportunity of inspecting and investigating the operations, will describe in detail the various stages of digging for, sifting, sorting, selling, and stealing the stones. The same number will contain 'Across Rannoch Moor,' a tale for which the wild scenery of that region will supply the setting; 'A Black Stag in Monar,' a deer-stalking sketch with a vein of fiction; and a short story entitled 'My Pythagorean Friend.' Dr. Æneas Mackay, Sheriff of Fife and Kinross, will also contribute an article on 'The Songs and Ballads of Fife.' An article by an old Etonian is entitled 'Eton Montem: a Memory of the Past.' The writer took part in the last two Montems that took place.

SIR E. ARNOLD last week signed the contract for his visit to the United States, where he is to give readings from his own writings.

THE complete novel in *Lippincott's* for September will be 'Carlotta's Intended,' by Miss (?) R. McEnery Stuart, a writer whose novels 'A Golden Wedding,' 'Lamentations of Jeremiah Johnson,' &c., have been well received in America. The same number will contain a sonnet entitled 'No Tears for Dead Love,' by the late Mr. Philip Bourke Marston.

MESSRS. A. D. INNES & Co. will publish almost immediately Mr. T. F. Thiselton Dyer's new work on 'Church-Lore Gleanings.' Among the many subjects treated of will be "Church Building Legends," "Curious Church Traditions," "Strange Stories and Tales of Wonder," "The Church Porch," "Church Discipline," "Church Pigeon Houses," "Bells and Belfries," "Churchwardens and Parish Clerks," "Church Wells," "Acoustic Jars," and "Right of Sanctuary."

MR. F. C. DANVERS, Superintendent of Records at the India Office, writes:—

"You have been completely misled as to the object for which the Secretary of State for India in Council has decided to send me to Lisbon. Having obtained permission from the authorities there to search and examine the records in the State archives relating to Portuguese India, it was considered that I might at the same time take advantage of the opportunity of seeing whether these contain information which will help to fill up the serious gaps that occur in the India Office records during the early period of British trade with India." So far were we from being misled that Mr. Danvers in effect repeats what we said, as a glance at the paragraph he complains of will show any reader.

MR. COOKE-TAYLOR's book on 'The Modern Factory System' has, owing to unavoidable circumstances, been postponed until October, when it will be issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co.

THE death is announced of Miss Robina F. Hardy, a writer of stories well known in Edinburgh. Most of her stories are devoted to the delineation of Scottish life and character. She was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hardy, F.R.C.S., of Edinburgh.

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE & Co. will shortly add 'Shirley,' by Charlotte Brontë, to their "Crown Library," by arrangement with Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. Messrs. Warne also promise cheap editions of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' and other tales by Mrs. F. H. Burnett.

THE Clarendon Press will publish in the beginning of September an edition of the tenth book of Quintilian's 'Institutio Oratoria,' by Dr. W. Peterson, Principal of University College, Dundee. Besides a revised text, based on the collation of several important codices, the volume will contain introductory essays on Quintilian's life and work, literary criticism, style and language, &c. It will be enriched also by a facsimile of the hitherto neglected Codex Harleianus. The volume is put forward as an instalment of a complete edition of the 'Institutio.'

PROF. PAUL MEYER, of Paris, has in the press the history of Guillaume le Maréchal, which, as we once before said, was dis-

covered by him some years ago amongst the MSS. of Sir Thomas Philipps's library at Cheltenham. The poem gives at great length the story of William Marshall, the regent of England during the minority of Henry III. The poem, which, we may repeat, contains 19,000 octosyllabic lines, will be published in three volumes, two of which will have the text and the third an abridged translation with an historical commentary. It is brought out under the auspices of the Société de l'Histoire de France, and the first volume is expected to appear about December next.

On the occasion of the eightieth birthday, on the 21st inst., of M. Joseph Derenbourg, member of the Institut de France, friends dedicated to him monographs on various topics. Amongst them we may mention Dr. Steinschneider, of Berlin, Prof. W. Bacher, of Buda-Pesth, M. Loeb, of Paris, Dr. Harkavy, of St. Petersburg, and Dr. Neubauer, of Oxford.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"You mention that Mr. Lowell presented the early Spanish translation of the 'Inferno' to Harvard University library. I well remember his satisfaction in having secured the book, which I know he intended should eventually go to enrich Harvard, but I doubt if it was presented at the time of the purchase. Just then I had given Mr. Lowell a rare little book, in which he was much interested, and remember his thanking me on his own behalf, and on Harvard's, as he said that when he was done with his books the whole collection would go to his university library. I have not seen this generous and characteristic purpose mentioned in any of the obituary notices of this 'good man of most dear memory.'"

The book was presented by Mr. Lowell, we believe, to Harvard when he returned to his native country at the close of his diplomatic career.

THE late head of the well-known publishing house of Tauchnitz, who died a few years ago, is to have a memorial erected in his honour at Leipzig, the cost of which will be defrayed by the citizens.

FRANCE has been peculiarly unfortunate of late years in losing its scholars in the prime of their powers. M. O. Riemann, who has been killed at the age of thirty-eight on the Morgenberg, near Interlaken, was a distinguished Latinist and a lecturer at the École des Hautes Études. He was preparing an edition of Livy of which great things were expected. It will be remembered that a few years back M. Abel Bergaigne met with his death while climbing in Dauphiné during his holidays.

MR. SWINBURNE has written for the September number of the *Forum* an article called 'Social Verse,' dealing with Mr. Locker's anthology.

THE September number of *Literary Opinion* will contain, among other articles, one entitled 'University Reform,' by Prof. Herbert A. Strong. Mr. Richard Davey is writing in the September number of the *National Review* on 'Woman's Life in Old Italy.'

GERMAN papers report that Frau Charlotte Embden-Heine, who, as we mentioned some time ago, is still hale and hearty in spite of her advanced age, intends publishing the letters addressed to her by her brother Heinrich Heine.

THERE are this week no Parliamentary Papers likely to be of interest to our readers.

SCIENCE

An Introduction to the Study of Metallurgy.
By W. C. Roberts-Austen, C.B., F.R.S.
(Griffin & Co.)

THERE is a freshness about this little volume which at once places it in a distinct category from the ordinary run of books on metallurgy. It is not a work dealing in details, and entering with tedious minuteness into the methods by which each metal is extracted from its ores; but it follows the more rational plan of teaching by means of types, and of grouping the processes around central principles. This is the method which was successfully adopted in Paris by the late Prof. Gruner; and ten years' experience in teaching at South Kensington has convinced Prof. Roberts-Austen that it is the most reasonable and hopeful way of introducing the subject to the English student of metallurgy.

It is characteristic of the author that he should turn with fondness to the fathers of the art, and delve for hidden treasure among their early records. The student accordingly finds himself, in the first few pages of the book, face to face with such worthies as Agricola, Biringuccio, and Cæsalpinus—men who were dimly groping before the dawn of chemistry for the principles which should guide their practice, and raise the art of metallurgy to the dignity of a science. This section, however, is judiciously brief; and, indeed, throughout the work, wherever antiquarian notes are introduced, they are dispensed with a sparing hand, in only sufficient quantity to impart a pleasant flavour to the drier details.

Metallurgy, so far from being a self-sustaining science, is supported by aid from all quarters, especially from the sciences of chemistry, physics, and mechanics. Some of the most interesting parts of Prof. Roberts-Austen's work, such as those dealing with the molecular modifications of metals and their alloys, strikingly illustrate this relationship. It is shown, for instance, how the physical properties of many metals are seriously affected by the presence of quantities of foreign matter so small as almost to elude quantitative estimation, and to be described as a mere "trace." Here the results of the author's own researches fitly find a place—especially his valuable series of investigations on the effect which small quantities of various metals and metalloids exert upon the tenacity of gold. His colleague Dr. E. J. Ball and others have also entered with marked success upon a similar field of study in the author's laboratory, and have shown, for instance, how the tensile strength of steel is affected by the presence of copper.

In discussing the best system for teaching metallurgy, Prof. Roberts-Austen gives decided preference to the plan of certain American schools, where the instruction by means of lectures and laboratory work is supplemented by operations with actual metallurgical plant on a small scale. There are undoubtedly many dark problems of metallurgy which can receive illumination only in the glare of the furnace; but the

furnaces of a large metallurgical establishment can hardly be brought under ready control for the instruction of a student, and hence the advantage of operating with small experimental plant. This is consequently the system which the author is introducing in the course of study which he directs with so much efficiency in the Royal College of Science at South Kensington.

On reaching the last page of this work the impression left on the reader's mind is that Prof. Roberts-Austen has written an excellent book, but a book which will supplement rather than supersede the existing treatises on metallurgy. As a supplement, however, it will be invaluable to the student, since it is rich in matter not to be readily found elsewhere. With reference to the illustrations—a matter of no small importance in a technological work—it must be admitted that there is room for improvement, since several of them display a want of finish in ill accord with the literary polish of the text.

ORNITHOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds. By Allan O. Hume, C.B. Second Edition, edited by Eugene W. Oates. 3 vols. (Porter.)—As long ago as 1869 the energetic Indian ornithologist Mr. Hume—who recently presented his unrivalled collection of birds and eggs to the British Museum—produced a volume known as 'Rough Notes on Indian Oology and Ornithology,' which, in its original shape, went no further than the birds of prey, though virtually continued in the magazine *Stray Feathers* under his editorship. Robbery by a servant, who during Mr. Hume's absence from Simla broke into the museum, and stole and sold for waste paper several hundredweights of manuscript, delayed the progress of the work, and almost led to its abandonment; in the end, however, Mr. Hume handed over the remaining notes to his friend Mr. Oates, who, in addition to other qualifications, enjoyed the advantage of being a younger man. The new editor has discarded the original scientific arrangement adopted by Jerdon, in favour of one more in accordance with modern views; but Mr. Hume's "life-histories" of birds are given in full, and, though sometimes voluminous, must necessarily prove of high value to the increasingly numerous students of the Indian avifauna. A feature of the work is the introduction of photographs of writers, living and dead, who have made their mark in connexion with the literature of the subject: Hume, Jerdon, Brian H. Hodgson, S. R. Tickell, W. T. Blanford, Wardlaw Ramsay, Godwin-Austen, Blyth, the Marquis of Tweeddale (longer known as Lord Walden), W. E. Brooks, R. Bowdler Sharpe, and W. R. Davison. We presume that the likeness of Andrew Anderson, one of the defenders of "the small house at Arrah" during the Mutiny, and a distinguished ornithologist, was not obtainable. Some of the adventures described in pursuit of eggs are exciting, and never before was the nesting of many Indian species so thoroughly described as it now is by the pen of Mr. Hume and his numerous coadjutors. For birds'-nesting is a passion, though it affects its votaries in different ways; and while some prefer patient waiting among scrub, eying some skulking warbler to its eggs, no one gifted with a firm head will ever forget the joys of dangling over a cliff by a good—or even a doubtful—rope after the eggs of sea-fowl, or of eagles and vultures. We admit our preference for the latter (nowhere better described than by the late John Wolley in the pages of 'Ootheca Wolleyana'); but in the present work there is variety enough to suit all tastes, while young men of sporting tastes will find in these pages suggestions as

to the employment of their time without the absolute necessity of letting off a gun. To such we recommend the present work; to workers at Indian ornithology it is essential.

The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma.—Birds. Vol. II. By Eugene W. Oates. (Taylor & Francis.)—When we congratulated ornithologists upon the selection of Mr. Oates for this section, and bestowed praise upon the first instalment of the work, it was obvious that by no possibility could he complete the remaining two volumes within his furlough, but it was hoped that he might obtain an extension of leave. This has not proved to be the case, and the able author of the 'Birds of Burma,' was obliged to leave England when his manuscript reached no further than the end of the great order Passeres. The remaining groups will be undertaken by the editor-in-chief of the series, Mr. W. T. Blanford, who was an accomplished ornithologist before Mr. Oates had gained his laurels in Burma; but Mr. Blanford is fully occupied with his special portion—the Mammalia—and the consequence is that the birds, though they will be thoroughly well done, can hardly be finished till next year. This is a pity from every point of view, but the ways of Government offices are past finding out. It is unnecessary to specify in these columns the generic alterations and other novelties which Mr. Oates has introduced; suffice it to say that the work is fully worthy of the author's high reputation.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TRIN. Photographic, 8.

Science Gossip.

We are glad to hear that the new edition of the late Dr. Carpenter's work on the microscope is almost ready for publication. This well-known work, it is said, will appear in an almost entirely new form. The shape of the book is to be different, owing to an enlargement of the page; nineteen of the twenty-one full-page plates are absolutely new, and the improvements in the woodcuts, of which there are to be eight, instead of five, hundred, will be proportionately remarkable. Special attention has been given to all that appertains to the practical construction and use of the instrument; but the interests of the amateur have not been neglected. The earlier chapters of the book have been entirely rewritten, and the work throughout has been brought up to date. It is no secret that Dr. Dallinger has spent a vast amount of labour on this new edition; Mr. A. W. Bennett and Prof. Jeffrey Bell have relieved him as much as possible of the work of revising the chapters on botany and zoology.

FINE ARTS

The Life of Henry Dawson, Landscape Painter, 1811-1878. By A. Dawson. Illustrated. (Seeley & Co.)

THERE is much that is extremely fresh, not to say amusing, in a biography like this. Mr. A. Dawson is not only a model of filial piety, earnest and single-minded, and a little pugnacious to boot, but the possessor of a peculiar style which, though by no means elegant, enables him to come to the point at once, and say clearly what he desires his reader to understand. That the world at large does not value the art of Mr. Henry Dawson as his son thinks it should is no drawback to the book, while it goes without saying that the father was a thoroughly original and capable artist, possessing an unaffected, if not profound or subtle feeling for the

poetry of nature, frank and upright, not so accomplished as he thought himself, extremely insular, as an untravelled and, beyond his art, almost uneducated man must needs be. The somewhat restricted horizon of such a student, the spontaneity of his motives in art, and the simple means, technical and other, he adopted to enforce them, all add to our interest in the man and his biography.

Henry Dawson's career was an honourable one. He was the son of a drunken flax-dresser of Hull and Nottingham, who became the wasteful tyrant of a wife who was, her grandson says, "a fiery little body, with the courage of a lion....not unaccustomed to throw almost everything she could lay her hands on at him." Notwithstanding the wretchedness of his home and the drawbacks of a position which offered no outlook better than the prospects of a hard-driven stocking weaver, Henry Dawson distinguished himself by the goodness of his life, and in so difficult a career as that of an artist he after years of toil, and entirely by his own exertion, achieved a noteworthy position and amassed considerable property. Such a man has ample claims on our sympathy and deserves admiration. In his somewhat narrow way he was a kind of hero. During years of effort and trial he endured considerable privations, amounting at times to downright hardships, and, notwithstanding repeated disappointments of the most disheartening nature, kept a brave heart and lived and dealt with others according to his views (which were not ungenerous) of Christian duty. Such men are rare, their success is encouraging to many others, and it is easy to forgive the somewhat exaggerated egotism and contracted views of art and life which now and then trouble us in the biography, and cause the reader to think less highly of its subject than he deserved.

The volume comprises a sort of autobiography, supplemented and constantly interrupted by paragraphs of new matter, comments, and opinions supplied by the younger Mr. Dawson. The result of this original arrangement is not always desirable, and it is seriously injurious to the literary value of the book. At times, no doubt, it imparts considerable freshness and piquancy to the narrative. One great advantage seems to have commended this method to the author: it has enabled him frankly and fully to praise his father on all occasions, and to prevent the reader from misunderstanding any of the autobiographical passages, while it has allowed him to enlarge on technical points his father did not exhaust. It is right to say that in literary ability Mr. Dawson was superior to his son, and, whether he is praising one of his own pictures to a possible purchaser or congratulating his wife on the fact that the chimneys of a new house they were to live in "all draw first rate, and have no more propensity to smoke than I have," he writes clearly, if not grammatically. It is to the credit of Mr. Alfred Dawson that he always sinks his own personality while describing his father's works and doings.

Henry Dawson was born at Hull, April 3rd, 1811, but as he was taken to Nottingham while yet a child he always regarded the latter as his home. The "lion-like" mother was the guardian angel of the miser-

able home while the father could not earn more than ten or twelve shillings a week, of which he contrived to spend some considerable part on drink. She declared her great-grandfather was a Bishop Robinson, whose son "was wild," married a servant, and was discarded; then he went to sea with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and died before age came on him. The bishop can hardly have been John Robinson, Bishop of Bristol and afterwards of London, and one of the plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, as, although twice married, he seems not to have left any issue. However that may be, young Henry Dawson began to draw when he was little more than two years old, went to a National School before he was seven, and remained there a year and a half, when he was set to work at turning his father's wheel in a rope-walk. A threepenny box of water colours, a halfpenny pencil, and a halfpenny camel's-hair brush formed his first apparatus, and enabled him to draw flowers, houses, and what not, including Mr. Green's balloon and the sea serpent, both of which were then in vogue. Some lingering sense of goodness must have induced the reprobate flax-weaver to supply his son with the sermons of the Rev. Henry Smith of St. Clement Danes, a Prayer Book, a Bible, and an odd volume of the *Spectator*. A house-painter initiated the boy into some of the mysteries of oil paint. Opportunities for seeing engravings were supplied on holidays by the shop windows of Nottingham, and these gave pleasure unalloyed by knowledge, yet most instructive and never afterwards equalled. Twisting bobbins for lace-makers succeeded to wheel-turning in the rope-walk, and was more profitable, so that at last Dawson's earnings amounted to 9s. 6d. a week; next came wire-fender making, then the construction of scythe-sharpeners; embroidering stockings preceded painting a signboard. The death of his father occurred in 1826. In later life he had reformed a good deal, and Henry Dawson wrote with touching affection and generosity about the lost parent who at one time behaved so ill. Young Dawson was present at the sacking and burning of Nottingham Castle in 1831, when it was proposed by the mob to set fire to Belvoir.

Always ingenious in mechanical experiments, Henry Dawson contrived an improvement in the manufacture of figure lace in 1834, but it proved a failure, because "the very novelty of our production was against" Dawson and his partner in the business. He then became a landscape painter, and during the first year earned 32l. and won a sort of reputation as "a soft lad," which seems to be a local epithet applicable to one who is not understood by his neighbours. He was twenty-four years of age and soon began to thrive in a very modest way, finding patrons and selling pictures till in time his income amounted to 130l. a year, and he took to wife a woman whom his friends in after years affectionately respected as the true helpmate of the good old man her husband, whom all Nottinghamshire united to honour when his works were gathered in the County Museum, and, to the delight of the artist, royal personages went to see them.

Soon after he married Dawson's income began to fall away, because, as he tells us, he changed his style of painting to suit his customers; then came advice not unwisely sought from J. B. Pyne, and in 1837 Dawson sent a picture for exhibition to Suffolk Street, which the British Artists, careless of their mission as he thought, rejected. Under all the circumstances this was undoubtedly a misfortune, and he "determined never to send a picture there again. He never forgave them," says his son; and yet it is certain that he exhibited five pictures with the British Artists. His next venture was at the Academy in 1838 with 'Landscape,' No. 196. Dawson here made his *début* in a public gallery; nevertheless the years were few when he had not a grievance against the Academicians and their way of dealing with his pictures. Yet they found room for twenty-eight of them in all, while the British Institution, his favourite gallery, accepted no more than thirty-three between 1841 and 1867, when it was closed. About this Dawson wrote as follows:—

"The British Institution came to an end in 1867, which was accelerated by the cloud the R.A. chose to put it under, but more so by the open hostility of Frith, who had attacked the management and hanging most savagely, because a picture by his friend Solomons [Mr. Abraham Solomon is meant] had not been hung so well as he thought it deserved. It became a custom with the press to constantly abuse the exhibition, its hanging management, and the quality of the works through thick and thin; toadying to the R.A. and its immaculate management to disparage the 'British' in every possible way, until at last, when, at the expiration of its lease, the premises came into the market, the Directors were so indifferent to its carrying on as to let it be bought out of their hands, although there was a fund (and is so still) of 15,000l., and the freehold could have been purchased for 18,000l.; of course, there being an immense security for the odd 3,000l."

Dawson was naturally indignant at the closing of his best market, but he was so ill informed of the circumstances attending the decease of the Institution, that hardly one of these statements of his is correct, while some of them are the reverse of the truth.

We have not space, nor is there need, to follow Dawson in his migrations to Liverpool, Croydon, Chertsey, Camberwell, and Chiswick, where he died. Suffice it that his struggles and his troubles, his piques, his homely wisdom, his geniality, his triumphs and final success, ending in the acquisition of a certain amount of property, far beyond his early hopes, are all recorded here in a sympathetic and sometimes very naïve way. We must not conclude without praising highly the admirable phototypes to be found in the volume. These works of Mr. A. Dawson are all that can be desired to express the pathos and masculine qualities of his father's art.

ARCHITECTURAL LITERATURE.

Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Vol. VI. New Series.—The last annual volume of the Institute of Architects contains several very good papers, but most of them would be more in place in the publication of an archaeological society than in that of a society of men engaged in the practice of architecture. It is right that architects should study the past history of the art they profess, but that six out of ten papers—omitting obituary

notices—should be purely archaeological seems to be rather out of proportion. The best are one on the 'Architecture of Provence,' by Mr. David MacGibbon, which is an abstract of the book already published by him, and one on the 'Renaissance in Northamptonshire,' by Mr. J. A. Gotch, which is a foretaste of a book he is preparing on the 'English Renaissance'; both these papers are well illustrated, as also are some others. A biographical notice of the late Prof. Cockerell contains a good reproduction of a portrait of him in pencil by Ingres, drawn apparently in 1815 or 1816.

Architectural Studies in France. By the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A. New Edition, revised by Edward Bell, M.A., F.S.A. (Bell & Sons.)—If Mr. Petit's book had been, as it might be guessed to be from its title-page, simply a description with illustrations of buildings he had visited during his rambles in France, it would still have been worth reprinting; for his sketches are always excellent in their way, and, although the better known and more accessible of his subjects have since his time been illustrated with more mechanical exactness and fuller detail, this is far from being the case with all. Many of the places he visited are even more out of the world now that the routes by which men travel have been fixed by the railways. Besides, "restoration" is a word of even more terrible meaning in France than it is in England, and these sketches were taken nearly forty years ago. But the book is really a didactic treatise. It was first published in 1854 in the heat of the controversies which accompanied the Gothic revival, when men had learnt from Pugin the rottenness of the existing architectural traditions, and were seeking about for something better to guide them. Pugin himself had held that safety lay in a return to the forms of that mediæval architecture the real excellence of which he was the first to understand. And he had convinced nearly all the best architects and critics of the day that he was right. They assumed the necessity of a revival, and were disputing only which form of the old architecture it would be best to revive. Petit was one of very few who saw the mistake. He insisted on the distinction to be made between that which is essential to good architecture and that which is only accidental and local, and showed that much of the revived work of his time was far removed from being really sound art. We may not be able to accept all his conclusions, but the correctness of his general teaching is much in advance of his time. And although the best architectural thought of our day is generally with him, we wish we could persuade some of our "eminent" architects and those who employ them to read and ponder what Mr. Petit said so long ago about "spoiling our old buildings by making them look new, and our new ones by trying to make them look old." It is humiliating to think that even now the true teaching has made so little way that we have our greatest national building defaced by a monstrous appendage put there at great cost and to serve no purpose, but because somebody thinks—as it happens wrongly—that something like it stood there in the fourteenth century; and that because St. Paul's Cathedral was built at the end of the seventeenth century it is contended by people claiming to be authorities that the decoration done there at the end of the nineteenth must be imitated from the debased work then in fashion. Mr. Bell's work of revision has been confined to the addition of a few notes, and some rearrangement of the illustrations. Mr. Petit's characteristic anastatic sketches have been reduced to suit the smaller size of the reprint, and have borne the operation moderately well. The book is a handsome one, and will be welcomed by those who are not so fortunate as to possess the original edition.

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
AT EDINBURGH.

On August 12th the members of the Institute visited Linlithgow. After the visitors had seen the place where the Regent Murray was shot, they proceeded to the large cruciform church of St. Michael, under the direction of Mr. D. Macgibbon. It is a good example of Scotch fifteenth century work. The octagonal apse at the east end has a French look. The oriel window of the upper chamber of the south porch is the most charming feature of this structure. The western doorway, with its central division, is an obvious imitation of foreign style. In the room over the porch is a parish coffin; but it is not, as was at first supposed, an example of the old parish coffins that were used in rural England, even at the end of last century, for conveying the shrouded dead to the graveside. It is a construction with a hinged bottom that was made during a terrible visitation of the cholera about 1830 for carrying corpses, when urgency forbade the making of a special coffin. A flight of stairs leads from this room to the roof of the south aisle, and thence along the gutter access is obtained to a larger room, with a big fireplace and stone seated recessed window, over the south transept. Mr. Micklethwaite made the interesting discovery of an anchorhold, or at all events dwelling adjunct, at the west end of the south aisle. The corbels for the lean-to roof are apparent below the window, and there is a square opening, widely splayed on the inside, into the church.

The castle or palace of Linlithgow was described by Mr. Thomas Ross, one of the joint authors of that fine work 'The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland.' The building is now about 150 ft. square, with a central courtyard of some 90 ft. There was a royal residence here as early as the time of David I. in the twelfth century. The old building was destroyed by fire in 1451, and after being rebuilt on an extensive scale, and much altered by our James I., was garrisoned by Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar. In 1746, after the battle of Falkirk, some Hanoverian troops either by accident or design caused its reduction to its present ruinous condition by fire. Though an extensive, it is not an interesting pile, but the situation is good. Rain kept the party within its walls longer than they desired.

The train was again sought, and the next halt was made at Stirling, where the "East and West Churches" were first visited. These churches are really the nave and choir of one building, divided by partition walls in 1656 into two parts, according to Presbyterian sense of the fitness of things, for the use of two separate congregations. This Church of the Holy Rood was interestingly described by Mr. G. Washington Browne. The nave is of the beginning of the fifteenth, and the choir of the beginning of the sixteenth century. The visitors were warned not to think the great cylindrical columns of the nave Norman or earlier than the date of the rebuilding, c. 1413; but Dr. Cox nevertheless thought the massiveness pointed to an older church, the capitals of the piers being renewed in a later style. A remarkable peculiarity of the stones of the nave, both outside and in, is that very many of them are incised with five minute circles, averaging about an inch in size, arranged thus:—



Whatever they are, these crosses are certainly not "masons' marks." A board against the outer face of the west tower excited wonder and amusement among the visitors, though not pointed out by their guide. It was a table of funeral charges drawn up by the Stirling Council in 1881. A great variety of charges were

given, according to the age of the corpse, and whether it arrived in a two or one horse hearse or carriage, or whether it was carried "shoulder high" or "on spokes"; but the following resisted all interpretation that could occur to the Southern mind:—"Note, these sums of 6s. and 12s. include a Bag for Bones"! Mr. Ross next proved himself a good describer of Stirling Castle, though the wondrous and varied prospect from this splendid site over historic vales and hills, heightened by the storms alternating with sunshine, seemed to make greater impression than the stories in the stones of this important fortress.

In the evening Dr. Hodgkin, F.S.A., opened the Historical Section with a sparkling and epigrammatic address on the connexion of history and archaeology. This was followed by some dry 'Notes on the Vitruvian Account of the Greek Stage,' by Mr. Louis Dyer, delegate from the Archaeological Institute of America. The question was further discussed by Dr. Evans and Prof. Clark (Cambridge). Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., read an exhaustive and beautifully illustrated paper on 'The Sword Belts of the Middle Ages.'

On August 13th there were no morning expeditions, but various papers took their place. The Architectural Section was opened by the Bishop of Carlisle, who in a characteristically humorous and straightforward way spoke of the connexion of architecture with archaeology. He laid it down as a first principle in dealing with old buildings, though it was one having obvious deviations, "Let them alone." He indulged in a well-deserved gibe at Lord Grimthorpe, to the evident satisfaction of the audience, and spoke of the issue of the commission on Westminster Abbey as a deadlock of opinion. Mr. Micklethwaite in proposing a vote of thanks said that if the Westminster Abbey commissioners were equally divided in opinion as to the better of two sites for an addition to the building, it was highly satisfactory to find that the commission was unanimous in resisting the proposals for any rearrangement or turning out of monuments. Dr. R. H. Anderson seconded the vote, and Dr. Cox in supporting it said that he hoped the drawn battle of the Abbey commissioners would result in the abandonment of the notion of adding any lean-to or annexe to the most noble pile in Christendom. Of it he emphatically used the bishop's words, "Let it alone." If application was made to Parliament for any big sum for an addition to be used as a Campo Santo, Parliament with its fluctuating views would insist on a control that would speedily destroy the sacred halo now round the building. The Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., read a charming illustrated paper on 'Pre-Norman Crosses at Halton, Lancashire'; another on 'Caledonian Campanology,' by Dr. Raven, was read in his absence by Dr. Cox. Both papers were interestingly discussed. In the Historical Section, at the same time, Dr. Macdonald read a paper on 'Is Burghead, on the Moray Firth, the Winged Camp of Ptolemy?' A discussion followed, in which Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. Jolly, Mr. Dyer, and others took part; but, surely, a "winged camp" was one ever on the move, and one which had no definite local habitation. If this view is right, there was much waste of words and learning on the subject. Other short papers of less moment were also discussed at this section.

In the afternoon the members were busily engaged in visiting the cathedral church of St. Giles, the Parliament House and Advocates' Library, the Castle, and Heriot's Hospital. The cathedral church has been marvellously improved on the whole by the Chambers restoration concluded in 1883, but the more able members of the Institute commented with just severity on the stripping of the plaster from the irregular joints of the stone vaulting, which were never intended to be displayed, and which really render it as unsightly as does the removal

of the skin from the human frame. The splendid modern monument to the great Montrose excited well-deserved attention, and so too did the palimpsest brass to the Regent Murray. The simple little Early Norman chapel of St. Margaret and the recently restored Great Hall proved the chief features of interest in the Castle.

In the evening a brilliant conversazione was held in the newly erected buildings of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery and Museum of Antiquities, on the invitation of the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The Marquis of Lothian, as president of the Society, welcomed the guests in conjunction with Sir Herbert and Lady Maxwell. The museum buildings were declared open, the ritual provided being the marching through all parts of four pipers of the Camerons in full cry. The skirl of the bagpipes in certain low vaulted parts will surely never be forgotten by those Southern visitors who happened to be in such positions as the pipers passed; it was a memorable and agonizing experience!

Friday, August 14th, was entirely given up to St. Andrews, so rich in ancient buildings, historical associations, and lovely prospects. With so much before them it was provoking that the North British Railway Company landed their passengers nearly an hour late. Mr. D. H. Fleming had mapped out the six hours that ought to have been spent here with great precision, but under the circumstances rather too much was attempted. Considerable attention was given to the singularly rich tomb of the founder of the once stately chapel of St. Salvador, Bishop Kennedy, who died in 1456. Immediately to the east of this, and bearing the bishop's arms, is a "Sacrament House" for reservation, which is a beautiful and appropriately ornamented locker in the wall. Of this rarity Mr. Micklethwaite gave an interesting account. At St. Salvador College is the most magnificent and elaborately worked mace in Christendom, of the year 1461; this, with two other maces, was found concealed in the vault beneath the Kennedy monument. A good bronze scabbard in this museum is wrongly labelled Roman; it is late Celtic. The ruined chapel of St. Leonard's College, founded in 1512, aroused interest and discussion. Mr. Fleming, the able guide, contended that two remarkable narrow passages—one above the other, and each lighted with narrow slits—in the east wall were for leprose priests (who had a hospital in the neighbourhood) observing mass! Dr. Cox, however, pointed out the impossibility of such a use of the openings, and also that lepers would not be permitted there, and that the lazar-house would have its own chapel. Subsequently Dr. Cox was able to prove from the exterior of the building that the east wall with the passages in it was older than St. Leonard's College, and was subsequently utilized as one of the chapel walls; the apertures at the east end would have been closed with wainscot or hangings, and perhaps also blocked up and subsequently opened for curiosity. St. Rule's chapel and lofty tower, to the south-east of the ruins of the great cathedral church, caused considerable discussion. Mr. Fleming thought the date was twelfth century, but Mr. Micklethwaite assigned it to pre-Norman work at the beginning of the eleventh century, because of general plan and loftiness, double splaying of the windows, shape of the long cone capitals, and smoothness of interior ashlar. To these reasons Dr. Cox added, as another Saxon argument, the slightly sloping character of the jambs of the tower arches. At the east end of the great cathedral church, immediately behind the high altar, several large fragments of pre-Norman crosses beautifully enriched with spiral ornaments were noticed in the foundations. The Rev. W. S. Calverley thought that these were possibly as early as the seventh century, a supposition not accepted by Dr. Munro and others; but all agreed as to their

value. At an impromptu meeting on the site, it was agreed, on the proposition of Dr. Evans, President of the Society of Antiquaries, to request the Board of Works to give permission for these stones to be carefully withdrawn. The ruins of the Castle were last visited, and certain adventurous spirits explored a genuine subterranean passage that goes down under the fosse, and comes out a considerable distance clear of the outworks; this passage or mine was accidentally discovered in 1879. In the evening the papers read were: 'On the Edinburgh Heraldic Exhibition,' by Mr. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms; 'The Demarcation of Scotland and Northumberland,' by Mr. Cadwallader Bates; and an interesting illustrated one by Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., on 'The Union Jack.'

The excursions of Saturday, August 15th, divided the members in the forenoon. One division went by train to Glasgow, where the cathedral church was inspected under the able direction of Mr. J. Honeyman, President of the Glasgow Archaeological Society. This interesting building is most sadly spoilt by crude and offensive Munich glass which fills every window. Even the narrow lights of the crypt or lower church are thus disfigured. In the chapter house, over the decanal seat, is a cramped inscription that has only recently been rightly read through the ingenuity of Mr. Neilson. It is, "Willielmus fundt' istut caplm' dei"; thus confirming the tradition that the chapter house was built by Bishop William Lauder about 1400. The rest of the party, including Earl Percy, Chancellor Ferguson, Prof. Clark, Dr. Cox, Mr. Mottram, and other keen archaeologists, spent the whole day on the Roman wall of Antoninus, being joined by the Glasgow section for part of the exploration in the afternoon. Mr. William Jolly made a most able, enthusiastic, and bright-hearted guide to this wonderful work, and was well seconded by Mr. G. Neilson. The attention recently paid to this wall and the many sections cut to expose its plan are greatly to the credit of the Glasgow Archaeological Society. The "wall" is proved to consist of a vallum or rampart 14 ft. wide, edged with large curbstones, and built mainly of sods to a height of 10 ft. or 12 ft., with a fosse or ditch on the north side separated from the rampart by a level space or berm; whilst at varying distances to the south ran the great military paved way. The wall is upwards of thirty miles long, and has stationary camps about every two miles. It is similar in its construction to the great German wall now being investigated. It occupies a splendid position along a series of heights, always overlooking low ground to the north. The part investigated on Saturday was that which extends from Bonnybridge, through Castlecary and Dullatur, to Croy Hill. It was felt by all that this was a day of peculiar interest and profit. Mr. Jolly, we should think, is the very best guide the Institute has ever met.

On August 17th and 18th the excursions were made in carriages. On the 17th the castles of Rosslyn, Borthwick, and Crichton were explored, under the guidance of Mr. Thomas Ross, all in fairly good preservation, as well as the churches of those three places. On the 18th the abbey and palace of Dunfermline, the church of Dalmeny, and the castle of Craigmillar were visited, with which rich bill of fare the Congress concluded, save that some of the members remained on the Wednesday for special explanatory visits to the various museums of Edinburgh. The next Congress of the Institute, in 1892, is fixed for Cambridge, whilst it is hoped that Dublin may be visited at an early date.

The Edinburgh Congress has been a marked success. One striking feature has been the unusually good addresses (though all of a general character) of the president of the meeting and of the three presidents of the sections. The talented local antiquaries who have acted as guides fulfilled their duties with much credit

to themselves and advantage to the visitors, though occasionally susceptibilities were ruffled by Presbyterian prejudice—as, for instance, the calling of the murdered archbishop of St. Andrews "Judas Sharp" as well as other pretty names. Each Congress has generally its special grumble. This time the grumble was justly and almost universally directed against the North British Railway Company, who were slow, slack, and rude in almost all their arrangements. The two archaeological museums of Edinburgh, the one new and the other newly arranged, proved to be surprisingly interesting, and their curators specially courteous. The Edinburgh Congress, on the whole, cannot fail to leave an impression of profit and of pleasure on the members of the Institute.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT YORK.

THE forty-eighth annual Congress of this Association was opened on Monday, the 17th inst., at York, in the presence of a large assembly, in the old Guildhall of the city. The party was received by Sir Joseph Terry, J.P. (who represented the Lord Mayor in his absence on account of serious illness), the Sheriff of the city, Canon Raine, the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and others. The Dean was unavoidably absent.

In reply to a speech of welcome to the Association by Sir J. Terry, the Marquess of Ripon said there could not, he thought, be in the kingdom a more appropriate place for the assembling of an archaeological body than York, for the city had performed, as all knew, a great part in the history of the country from the earliest times. Here it was, for example, that the first Christian Emperor of the Roman Empire, Constantine, assumed the purple upon the death of his father. The well-kept walls of the city were among the most perfect specimens of ancient fortifications yet remaining, and they exhibited in great perfection the various periods of construction to which they belonged. St. Mary's Abbey, a famous Benedictine house, which had, in her time, been the parent of other abbeys, was still beautiful and instructive even in its ruined state; and the great and splendid Minster, of which all Yorkshiremen were justly proud, would demand a share of the critical attention of the party. Some of the cathedrals of France might surpass those of England, yet we had still some beautiful monuments of this kind, and none of them was superior to York Cathedral. The numerous Cistercian monasteries, too, in the county were very famous. Three typical examples of these—Rievaulx (founded in 1131), Fountains (1132), and Byland (1143)—had most properly been set down on the programme of the week for visitation and research, and they afforded an excellent opportunity of comparing the resemblances between the different houses of early Cistercian origin, being generally all constructed upon one and the same plan. To St. Mary's Abbey, York, it was that Fountains owed its first colonization, thirteen monks having set out from the mother house in search of a means for practising a stricter rule than that of their abbey. In time they reached the wilderness of Ripon, where they established themselves in a new home of severer discipline. There are parts of Rievaulx Abbey which may present finer architectural beauties than Fountains, but no abbey rivals Fountains for its revelation of the whole normal ground plan of a Cistercian house. Ripon Cathedral, again, was venerable for its memories of St. Wilfrid, whose crypt demanded the close investigation of the architectural members of the party. Selby and Howden were other prominent objects of examination which it was intended to set before the Congress during the present week. In concluding his address the Marquess drew attention to the valuable aspect presented by the opportune study of archaeology in contact with

the objects themselves of which the history and teaching are under review. This deeply interesting study brings before us, in rapid succession, all the beautiful objects and scenery of the country, numerous works of art of all descriptions, and many a relic of bygone times, recalling to our minds the doings of great men in the liveliest manner, when we are actually on the spot where their great deeds were done, and when we can take into our hands the books which they wrote or they read, the garments they wore, and the weapons, whether of offence or of defence, which they wielded. Thus we see how apparently small details of archaeology reconstruct, as it were, the history of our country far more vividly than can the mere unaided perusal of written descriptions, however able the writer may be. At one time all buildings such as these were looked upon as remains of a barbaric age, and considered to be of no sort of interest or value; but more recently archaeology has taught some at least among us to understand out of what it is that the modern style has grown, and thus all history is really one, wrongly divided into separate conditions of ancient, mediæval, and modern classes, for all belong in truth to one stream which expands itself as it goes forward. Any science which enables man the better to understand and appreciate what has gone before must be of the greatest value. Like the perfect growth of a fine tree, the growth of our country has been continuous from the days of Cistercian abbeys and feudal times, and we cannot act wisely in the present without bearing in mind from what it is in the past that we have resulted.

Mr. Allan Wyon, honorary secretary, testified to the pleasure he had often experienced in visiting the actual sites of antiquarian interest, and pointed out the obvious advantages of bringing an expert audience face to face with the objects on which they were to pronounce an opinion. After a cordial welcome had also been given to the visitors by Col. Brooke, President of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society—which investigates the antiquities of the three Ridings, as brought into one harmony by their common love and veneration of the Minster—the members of the party repaired to the "King's Manor," formerly the palace of the Abbot of St. Mary's, but now a large school for the blind. After the Dissolution this place became the official residence of the Lord President and Council of the North. Here, in 1541, Henry VIII. stayed with his court; later on, James I. and Charles I. (1639, 1640) visited it; and Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, erected the west and south-west sides of the quadrangle. The Wentworth arms still exist over one of the principal doorways. Here the party was conducted by Mr. Buckle, superintendent, and every point of interest described.

The party next proceeded to the Cathedral, under the leadership of Canon Raine, who gave a rapid sketch of the history of the edifices which have successively stood upon this site, from the little wooden chapel which had been erected at Easter, 607, by the King of Northumbria, who had been converted and baptized by Bishop Paulinus; Oswald's church; the improvements by Wilfrid, the long-suffering and much persecuted prelate, whose history stands out in so high a relief in the early ages of the North; down to the Norman work of Archbishop Thomas—comparable in many ways to that visible at Southwell—and the additions of Archbishop Walter de Gray, Le Romaine, and Thoresby. The encasing of the unstable Norman pillars of the central tower, which could not be removed without great peril, with Perpendicular architecture in the fifteenth century, Canon Raine pointed out as an ingenious means of surmounting a formidable difficulty in the way of the gradual reconstruction of the fabric. The expenses of all these continuous alterations and improvements must have been enormous; but they are accounted for in a great measure by the generosity of the Yorkshire

people, whose mediæval wills testify to bequests ranging from sixpence to many pounds towards the buildings, by the efforts of perambulating "brief-bearers," and the offerings of the devout at the much frequented shrine of St. William. After allusion to the lamentable fires by which the Cathedral suffered in 1829 and 1840, Canon Raine led the party round to view the tombs, stained-glass windows, the chapter house, and other details. The remains of Paulinus's church in the crypt show how exceedingly beautiful and ornate must have been the edifice which he built, and it was universally regretted that so fine a building should have been sacrificed by his successors in their endeavours to follow the architectural fashions of their day.

In the evening a conversazione was held, by the invitation of the Lord Mayor and local committee, in the Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition, in which the President and members of the Association, numbering with guests about three hundred persons, took part. Two papers were read during the meeting. The first, by Mr. A. Buckle, dealt with 'A Century in the King's Manor House,' viz., from the time of Henry VIII., and described the various historical events which had centred about this spot. The second was read by Mr. J. S. Rowntree, on the 'Guildhall of York,' which occupied the site of the "Common Hall" belonging to the Guild of St. Christopher, in which the Corporation held their general assemblies and courts of pleas, and celebrated their solemn feasts. Here, too, the Scottish army was paid 200,000*l.* on the surrender of Charles I. to the Parliament. On the site of the chapel and kitchen of this guild the Mansion House now stands. An interesting collection of plate, swords, and other regalia, and of ancient manuscripts, were laid upon tables for inspection. Among the MSS. were the 'Register of Admissions to the Freedom of the City' from 1272; a 'Book of Charters and City Customs'; a book relating to the 'Affairs of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1550'; a specimen volume out of 400 of the 'Chamberlain's Accounts' and 'Rolls'; the 'House Book' from 1451; 'Divers Memoranda touching the City of York, 1376-1478'; 'Book of Records, 1574'; the 'Book of Enrolments of Deeds and Ordinances of Trade Guilds, 1371'; and the original charter of King Edward I. regranting "civibus nostris Ebor' majoritatem ejusdem ville cum villa et libertate ejusdem," which mayoralty the said citizens had lately forfeited to the king, by the consideration of the royal court. This is dated at Carnarvon, July 16th, Anno 11. The seal is imperfect, but the document is otherwise in good order, and should be guarded with the greatest care by the Corporation. There were also inspected the charters of Queen Mary and Charles II.; the original 'Statutes of the Merchant Taylors of York, 3 Aug. 15 Chas. II.'; an 'Old Minute Book of the Eastland Merchants of York, 1645'; the 'Ordinances of the Embroiderers of York, 1591'; 'Old Minute Book of the Merchant Taylors' Company of York, 1660'; the 'Ordinances of the Weavers' Company, York, 1578,' and many other similar volumes, which would be of great value if ever a critical history of the various trades of York should come to be written. The British Museum has recently acquired some of the old books of the Bakers' Company of York, which are worthy, as are these of the tailors and embroiderers, &c., of the attention of those who desire to write upon the development of English trade and its customs.

EXPLORATION IN ASIA MINOR.

Marash, July 16, 1891.

WHEN we landed at Mersina on June 24th we found that Prof. W. M. Ramsay had been compelled by repeated attacks of fever to abandon his project of accompanying us even for a short distance into the interior. In fact, he had come down through the Cilician Gates and

embarked for England before our arrival. There was nothing, therefore, for us to do but to go up to Adana and start as soon as possible from there. At present the railway goes no further than Adana; but it is earnestly to be hoped that a concession to extend the line eastward will soon be granted. Managed with admirable care and economy, the enterprise has already done wonders for the Cilician Plain; but the present line is only the first instalment of a projected road to the Euphrates, which is to pass by Osmanië and Aintab to Birejik and send off a branch to Marash. Except for one pass of about 2,000 feet, the engineers will have no serious difficulties to encounter, and no government worthy of the name should hinder by official delays the accomplishment of so fruitful a scheme.

Two very hot days over the plain and low scrub-covered hills brought us to Sis, which has no other vestiges of antiquity to show than two late epitaphs. The site of ancient Flavius must be somewhere in the plain below, buried under river deposits. The pass from Sis to Hadjin is of wonderful beauty, and compensated us amply for the heat and barrenness of the plain; but, strange to say, it contains no traces of a Roman road, unless the ruined abutments of a bridge over the Girgen Su and a little rough pavement near it are earlier than the Turkish period. Hadjin, the most miserable and filthy of Armenian towns, has no antiquities; we copied there, however, an inscription brought from Comana, and next day spent some hours on the site of the latter at Shahr, copying numerous epitaphs and votive inscriptions. The uplands south of Shahr have lately been settled with large numbers of Circassians, who, together with their compatriots already installed about Gyksun, will constitute a formidable counterpoise to the Armenians of Hadjin and Zeitun.

Our real work began a few miles south-east of Comana, where, near Kemer, we struck the line of the great Roman road from Ephesus to the East. Our object was to obtain precise information as to the course of and distances along this important trade-route, upon which so much light had been thrown already by Prof. Sterrett's discoveries in 1884. We fortunately found almost at the outset a group of milestones, half buried, and obviously *in situ*, twenty-seven minutes south of Kemer. On five of these stones was the numeral 149, in three cases (stones of Septimius Severus, Gordian, and possibly Diocletian) expressed both in Greek and Latin characters. A sixth stone was probably a fragment of one of the five already mentioned. Two were twice inscribed, one perhaps thrice, and thus this group represents at least seven restorations of the road.

These stones, not being in a cemetery or village, are unquestionably *in situ*; they are on the edge of the low embankment which can be clearly seen running down the valley beside the modern track, and represents the ancient road. The 149th mile was, therefore, about two miles south of Kemer, where accordingly was the 151st station, represented by a stone of Septimius Severus copied by us in the cemetery. At Kemer one arch of a Roman bridge over the Saros still remains. Continuing our way southwards, we found groups *in situ* one and two miles further on—the 148th and 147th. A mile further is Yalak, where Sterrett found three stones. From that point we lost the road for a time owing to misdirection, but hit it again in the pass over the watershed of the Pyramus. One mile beyond Kekli Oghlu we found the 136th group *in situ*, and are thus able to show that Sterrett's stones at the village itself are also *in situ* at the 137th mile. For some distance further we could trace the road easily, but could find no milestones. At this point the stones are made of coarse marble which weathers badly, and thus no numerals can be made out on the group at Mehmet Brikeni. This group stands in a small cemetery by the roadside, but there

can be no doubt (as we had reason to observe further on) that the position of the group has determined the position of the cemetery. These stones, therefore, are *in situ*, probably at the 131st mile. In Gyksun various stones have been collected in the cemeteries; among them is a representative of the 125th group, which must have stood near or in Cocussus. The 118th was below Kauli Kavak and formed the nucleus of the cemetery, which now contains over twenty stones. Between Gyksun and Kauli Kavak we found other groups, one, probably, the 123rd, another the 121st, and another the 119th. An hour beyond Kauli Kavak we found the 115th group, not seen by Sterrett, as the ancient and modern roads do not coincide here so exactly as is usually the case. One mile further we found the 114th group and then the 113th. From this point to Yarpuz (Arabissos) the road traverses a wild hilly region, and, though in some places we could see the old road winding up the gullies, the milestone groups seem to have disappeared. Sterrett found the 160th stone a short distance west of Yarpuz. We found stones again east of the latter *in situ*, probably at the 95th and 91st stations. In the cemetery of Ighin are two stones, probably from the 90th group. From Yarpuz eastwards the stones have borne either no numeral or one now utterly illegible. As the figures are always the deepest cut and most regularly formed part of the inscription, their disappearance implies very deep disintegration, and therefore when on a stone, otherwise fairly legible, no numeral can be deciphered, it is pretty certain that no numeral ever existed. Altogether we have either discovered or greatly added to previous copies of forty milestones on this road. On the section further east towards Malatia we hope to do some more work on our return to the north of the hills.

From Albistan we turned southwards to Marash, with the object of making fresh copies of the "Hittite" inscriptions there, and ascertaining, if possible, by which pass the Roman road from Arabissos crossed the Taurus. Neither the direct road from Albistan nor the route through Zeitun affords easy travelling. Both are reported to be much harder than the pass from Cocussus. We came by way of Zeitun, and intend to return by the direct road. The former route is at least as important and as much used as the latter, and it is actually shorter from Yarpuz. There is, therefore, some probability that this may have been the course of the Roman road. In the first five hours of our journey we discovered three or four milestones, but as they were not inscribed their evidence is inconclusive. Perhaps we may learn more on this point from the direct road. The "Hittite" inscriptions, we were disappointed to find, are no longer here, but in Albistan we were permitted to take copies and photographs of the "Hittite" monument discovered by the Rev. Henry Mardin at Ighin, whence it was recently removed. This monument proves to be of great importance. It is a slightly tapering obelisk, semicircular at the top, measuring 8 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 7 in. by 10 in. The stone is broken below, but the inscription is probably complete except for a band round the lower half of the stone, where it has been entirely worn away. The writing, in the raised character, occupies no less than sixty-seven lines, and covered all four sides of the obelisk. The lines are divided by narrow bands in relief. The symbols are well cut, and the inscription bears a general resemblance in style and character to those at Gurun. The authorities, in whose custody the stone now is, contemplate sending it to the museum at Constantinople.

The tale of our finds so far is completed by about thirty Greek inscriptions. We hope shortly to start northwards, and eventually make our way to the Black Sea, but are at present detained in Marash by a slight accident

to one of the party, and further we shall have to suffer ten days' detention in quarantine in some wretched hut on the frontier of the vilayet—a pleasant prospect!

D. G. HOGARTH.
J. A. R. MUNRO.

Fine-Art Gossip.

WE lately called attention to a copy by Mrs. Goodison of the celebrated picture of "Geese" at the Ghizeh Museum, at present on exhibition at South Kensington Museum; it is now our pleasant task to announce that portions of probably the same wall painting from which the "Geese" was cut have recently been brought to England by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie. The "Geese" formed part of the decoration of the *masturba* of a tomb in the immediate neighbourhood of the Pyramid of Medum, the scene of Mr. Petrie's labours during the past season in Egypt. It will be remembered that excavations on this site were first undertaken by the late M. Mariette. It appears, however, that they were carried out in somewhat hasty and negligent fashion, receiving, it is believed, very slight supervision from the late Director of the Boulak Museum. Confirmation of this supposition is found in the numerous errors in the publication of the inscriptions, and may also account for several most interesting passages in the mural decoration remaining unnoticed. These were carefully collected by Mr. Petrie, and will be properly backed and made secure by him. The largest piece contains a representation of a man and an ox; in other fragments there are birds, showing similar mastery of execution to that found in the "Geese." The whole series will be reproduced in chromo-lithography in Mr. Petrie's forthcoming work. There should be little doubt respecting the ultimate destination of these, the earliest examples of pictorial art that have survived to our times.

THE Chancellor of the Diocese of London has granted a faculty for the restoration of the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, to which we referred lately, with the proviso that the tomb of Sir F. Bancroft should be removed, not to the crypt, as proposed, but to a cavity which will enclose it completely. The Drapers' Company, the legatees of Sir Francis, are to be asked to consent to this alteration.

ADMIRERS of Reynolds should know that not only the 'Gipsy Fortune-Teller,' by Sir Joshua, which was lately at the Academy, has been sold from the gallery at Knole, but the same painter's whole-length portrait of Mrs. Abington, which was at the Academy in 1873, and represented the actress, dressed in white, as the Comic Muse, and standing in a wood, as well as Gainsborough's whole length of Madame Baccelli, which was at the Academy in 1782 and 1873.

In the Jardin des Tuileries the sculptures, which are fine of their kind, by Coustou and Van Cleve (respectively dated 1701 and 1712) have, being formed of homogeneous and sound marble, hitherto withstood the weather of nearly two centuries with comparative impunity. Nevertheless the rapid deterioration of the air of Paris is evidently affecting them to such an extent that it is desirable they should, like the famous 'Eurydice,' which is now in the Louvre, be placed in shelter.

A FINE Rembrandt, signed and dated 1656, and supposed to represent the painter's brother Adriaen Harmenzoon, who was born in 1597 or 1598, has been acquired for the museum at the Hague. It was formerly in the Lebrun Collection, and shows Adriaen in three-quarters view to our right.

THE Swiss sculptor Ferdinand Schlöth, who executed many public monuments for his fatherland, died at Thal, in the canton of St. Gall, on August 3rd, in his seventy-third year. The St. Jacob monument at Bale, and the Winkelried monument at Stans, were his best-known

works. A Swiss historical painter and satirical draughtsman of some repute, M. H. Jenny, has died at Soleure in his sixty-seventh year.

PROF. HALBHEER has just returned from a visit to Pompeii, where he has been inspecting the recent noteworthy discoveries. He will give the result of his research in a paper in the September issue of the *Antiquary*, to be termed 'Pompeii Revisited.'

MUSIC

Memoir of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt.

By Henry Scott Holland, M.A., and W. S. Rockstro. 2 vols. (Murray.)

IT is a matter on which opinion is practically unanimous that the Swedish vocalist Johanna Maria Lind aroused an excitement and interest—at any rate in Germany, England, and America—greater and more generally diffused than any other operatic artist before or since has occasioned; and there are excellent reasons why she should be considered as one who, being dead, yet speaketh. But although the name of Jenny Lind was for a while familiar as a household word, alike in the palace and the cottage, it does not follow that she could be made the subject of a very interesting or even readable biography; and although the present authors might have succeeded better than they have done, they could not without drawing upon their inventive powers have invested with the charm of romance their story of what was in the main a monotonous and uneventful career. The title-page states that the original documents, letters, diaries, &c., were collected by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, who, of course, had the best right to undertake the task, and also the greatest facilities for its fulfilment. It was open, however, to the authors, or rather compilers, to make such use as they pleased of the mass of material placed at their disposal, and here, without doubt, they have been guilty of shortcomings. To begin with, the memoir is strangely incomplete. The preface says that justification is afforded for closing the narrative in 1851, shortly after Jenny Lind's operatic experiences had terminated; but we fail to discover any such justification. The bulk of two octavo volumes is taken up with minute details concerning her appearances in operas which no longer survive, and there is so much repetition, in substance, if not in actual wording, that the reading becomes wearisome. Of her career as an oratorio singer little is said, and of her career as a teacher nothing at all. Again, the professions frequently made of the necessity for omitting references to the artist's private life are not only unnecessary, but they are likely to give rise to erroneous impressions, notwithstanding the fulsome adulation and excessive sermonizing, for which the reader is indebted, doubtless, to Canon Holland. The work in its present form is so unsatisfactory that it needs rewriting rather than revision, and fully half of its present contents might well be excised.

Still, although a satisfactory monograph on Jenny Lind has yet to appear, the careful and discriminating reader may form a fairly accurate judgment, from the present volumes, of a gifted artist and a remarkable woman;

and there can be little doubt that it was the rare combination of personal attributes and artistic endowments which gave Jenny Lind her unique position. In justice to the authors we may here quote from one of the best of the many reflective digressions in the book, but we may add that the punctuation is not ours:—

"There are artists, in whom their art is so predominant that, like a despotism, it concentrates all efforts and capacities upon itself. The man is absorbed within his main interest. Through it alone does he find energetic vent. In it he verifies the attributes of genius; he gives evidence of something in him which is surpassingly excellent; but, outside its ring-fence, in all the other departments of life and character he shows himself as ordinary, and unremarkable as the rest of us. His artistic genius does not flow over, and animate, his other sensibilities, and gifts; it abides in itself; and seems, even, to drain originality out of all rival channels; so that we might think the man commonplace, and dull, until we saw him transfigured and illuminated in the exercise of his own peculiar talent. All the more noticeable then is it that in the case of Jenny Lind, the surprise is all the other way. There is a universal consent, in all who record her influence, that what they experienced was the effect of a character whose genius penetrated every corner of her being, so that her unique gift of song appeared but as an incidental illustration of the originality which was everywhere in her. Even those who felt her singing most profoundly, felt ever as she sang, that she was more than her singing; while those whose lack of musical perception made them impervious to her special talent, experienced as much as any the full fascination of her personality. After all, I would rather hear Jenny Lind talk, than sing, wonderful as that is," writes Mrs. Stanley, the wife of the Bishop of Norwich, to her sister, Mrs. Augustus Hare, in September, 1847, after a rapturous account of what her singing had been."

The qualities which most distinguished her private character were specially calculated to enhance her position in this country. Then, as now, the English public associated the artist with the individual to an extent unknown in other lands. Then, far more than now, a spirit of antagonism to the stage and its surroundings dominated a large section of society, and the knowledge that Mlle. Lind disliked the atmosphere she was compelled to breathe in her public career, and contemplated an early retirement, had no doubt its influence in making her welcome in circles barred to others subject to what were presumed to be the contaminating influences of the theatre. Even before her first visit to London she had become disgusted with operatic life, and in a letter dated July 4th, 1846, she says: "I have quite made up my mind, that, next summer, or next autumn at the latest, I will leave the stage." On October 6th of the same year she adds: "But he [Lumley] still hopes to get me; and, if you should hear that I have really gone mad, I may then go to London." How eventually she was persuaded to sign a contract with the impresario of Her Majesty's Theatre, and the adventitious means taken to create a Jenny Lind fever, which subsequently came in a natural manner, will be found fully detailed in Lumley's 'Reminiscences of the Opera.' Her determination to risk the legal results of her unfortunate contract with Bunn was owing to the earnest solicitation of Mendelssohn

and Chorley, who, it is needless to add, were not in any way responsible for the acrimonious discussions and sensational statements which were included in what was termed "The Operatic Fuss." Nor would this exaggerated development of the puff preliminary have had any lasting effect if the personality of the songstress had been less interesting. Enough on this subject that the institutions which bear her name at the present time afford more eloquent witness than any written biography to a naturally generous, ingenuous, and earnest religious disposition rarely found in combination with a strikingly artistic temperament.

With regard to Jenny Lind as a singer it would be idle at the present time to speak in trenchant critical terms. That the unwavering earnestness which characterized all she did enabled her to triumph over difficulties which would otherwise have proved insurmountable there can be no question. Her voice, naturally delicate, was injured by premature forcing, and had it not been for her timely recourse to Manuel Garcia her career would probably have been closed while she was still a mere girl. As it was, the exquisitely sympathetic quality of the organ and the electrical effect produced by her *fortitude* in the parts of Alice, Maria, Amina, and Lucia, united to the higher qualities to which reference has been made, fairly justified the storm of enthusiasm which, when it once broke, threatened to carry everything before it. We say "threatened," because Chorley, at any rate, kept himself cool, and, after describing her Norma in detail in the *Athenæum*, sums up as follows:—

"The whole thus produced is elaborate and conventional rather than moving; an effort not only beyond the limits of natural execution, but also involving numerous inconsistencies and bit-by-bit readings such as we can only account for on the theory of reconsideration.....When acting and singing 'Norma' as she did on Tuesday last she is out of her right path."

Whether the consciousness that her powers possessed limitations, and were chiefly confined to rôles of which the public would tire in due course, as well as the feeling, which seems always to have been present with her, that her strength was being severely tried—as indeed it was—by stage work, had much to do with her resolve to abandon a sphere of life for one less arduous and less brilliant, matters not. The die was cast, and if the stage suffered the concert platform gained when Jenny Lind took her farewell in 'Roberto' on May 10th, 1849. The reader is naturally anxious to follow her in the new path of life she had destined for herself, to know a little, at any rate, of her as a wife and a mother, and to be able to form some estimate of her fitness for teaching. Many present or recent members of the Bach Choir would be able to afford interesting witness to the zeal with which she seconded her husband's efforts in training the force in the Leipzig master's 'Hohe Messe.' It was a characteristic close to an extraordinary career that Madame Goldschmidt's last appearances in public should have been as an ordinary chorist in St. James's Hall. But as regards these closing chapters in her history the authors have nothing to say. Even her death is dis-

missed in a foot-note (vol. ii. p. 443)—an odd method, truly, of bringing to a conclusion the memoir of a great artist. The volumes are furnished with several portraits, facsimiles, musical illustrations, and a fairly copious index.

Musical Gossip.

MUSICAL stagnation still prevails in London, and not a single performance calls for record this week. It is possible that a series of promenade concerts will commence next month, but nothing is definitely arranged, and the period of inaction may last until the middle of October, thanks mainly to the excessive speculation during the past season, and the losses consequent on the prevalent depression in all circles.

MR. HENSCHEL has undertaken to compose the incidental music for the production of 'Hamlet' at the Haymarket next winter.

THE provincial tour of the most important section of the Carl Rosa Opera Company commenced at Belfast on Monday last week. 'Le Prophète' will be added to the repertory, and revivals are intended of 'Aida,' 'Le Domino Noir,' and 'Fra Diavolo.' The subsidiary company starts on Monday next at Blackpool. Nothing is said as to a season in London.

THE distinguished French musician and composer M. Ambroise Thomas completed his eightieth year on the 5th inst. He is said to be in excellent health.

THE date of the forthcoming production of 'Lohengrin' at the Paris Opéra is still uncertain, but it will probably be between the 31st inst. and the 7th prox. Rehearsals are proceeding with the utmost activity, and the heads of departments are showing praiseworthy zeal and enthusiasm in their several tasks.

M. BERTRAND, the new director of the Paris Opéra, has paid a visit to Bayreuth, his principal object being to secure the rights for the production in the French capital of 'Der Fliegende Holländer' and 'Die Meistersinger.'

THE performance of Wagner's tetralogy 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' in Dresden, to which reference has already been made, will take place on the 22nd, 24th, 26th, and 29th inst.

IN Italy the revival of operas by Rossini, Bellini, and Verdi is still meeting with public favour. From Rome we learn that 'Il Barbiere,' 'Norma,' 'La Favorita,' and even 'I Masnadieri' have been received with warm applause, which is not surprising if the present dearth of Italian composers of genuine ability be taken into consideration.

THE death is announced of the Spanish musician and composer José Inzenga, for many years a teacher of singing at the Madrid Conservatorium. His chief title to remembrance is as a collector of Spanish national melodies, of which he has published three volumes, with a fourth in preparation.

THE Franco-Italian opera troupe organized by Messrs. Abbey and Grau for the ensuing winter season in America will open for five weeks at Chicago on November 9th, and will afterwards play for thirteen weeks in New York. The repertory, like the company, is cosmopolitan, but German works are in a decided minority. The result of what many American musicians already regard as a reactionary movement will be awaited with some curiosity.

DRAMA

'THEIR MAJESTIES' SERVANTS.'

IT is with feelings akin to regret that I find myself compelled to make public a discovery which thoroughly justifies the *Athenæum* in the strictures passed upon Nimmo's edition of this

meritorious work in its issue of January 7th, 1888 (No. 3141). Let me recall a few passages from that discriminative notice:—

"Whence, indeed, the illustrations have been derived is a matter concerning which the reader would be glad of more information. Not a few of the portraits of actors are as scarce as they are beautiful.....In innumerable cases we should, however, be thankful for a clue, and are at a loss, in the case of a book executed with so commendable an effort at completeness, to know why this eminently desirable information is so grudgingly supplied..... The authority of these reproductions is a matter on which information is most desirable."

I note with pleasure also the reviewer states that

"Mr. Lowe's share in the reproduction is confined to the correction of errors in Doran's text, and the addition of a few particulars concerning the scenes and characters mentioned."

This declaration, if true, happily absolves an editor at once painstaking and intelligent from the reproach which attaches itself to a blunder of a grossly careless nature.

Briefly put, then, my charge is that at p. 242, vol. iii. of this edition of Dr. Doran's work, a copperplate engraving has been inserted purporting to represent the Betty boy in his various characters, but dealing in reality with his more talented cotype, Master Joseph Burke, "the Irish Roscius." For a copy of this plate, properly inscribed, I may refer those interested to the first of a series of articles by Mr. Richard Grant White on 'The Opera in New York,' as published in the *Century Magazine* (vol. xxiii., 1882, p. 695).

How any one tolerably conversant with the career of young Betty could have assumed that these sketches in character dealt with his impersonations passes comprehension. True, the repertoires of Burke and Betty had something in common. But that of the former had a more extensive range and was more widely diversified, seeing that it contained such strongly contrasted characters as Sir Giles Overreach and Looney M'Twotter, Shylock and Dennis Brulgruddery, Richard III. and Dr. Pangloss. Moreover, Master Burke sang humorous descriptive songs and played the violin in masterly fashion for a boy. When he made his American *début*, at the age of twelve, at the Park Theatre, New York, on November 22nd, 1830, he personated Young Norval, led the orchestra in the overture to 'Guy Mannering,' and concluded by appearing as Dr. O'Toole in the well-known farce. A sketch of him, playing the violin in this latter character, is given in the plate now under discussion.

A fact that certainly does not mitigate the heinousness of this clumsy mistake is that satisfactory portraits of the Betty boy are not at all uncommon. Perhaps, however, it would be unfair to lay stress upon the existence of Opie's painting of the Infant Phenomenon as Young Norval, which, for aught I know, might not have been accessible to Mr. Nimmo at the time of publication. But no such excuse presents itself in the case of Heath's engraving of Northcote's picture, in which the Young Roscius is depicted, as Boaden puts it, "in Vandyke costume, retiring from the altar of Shakspeare as having borne thence, not stolen,

Jove's authentic fire."

W. J. LAWRENCE.

Dramatic Gossip.

A COPY of the original edition of 'Tartuffe' has been found in the library of Queen's College, Oxford, by a Fellow of the College, Mr. William Markheim. He believes that the book was introduced into the College Library by Sir Joseph Williamson, the negotiator of the Treaty of Ryswick, who was a Fellow of Queen's College in the reign of Charles II. The book is bound in vellum, the original French binding of the time referred to by Molière in the 'Femmes Savantes':—

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